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# Korean Affairs Report

KULLOJA

No. 6, June 1985

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# KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

## KULLOJA

No. 6, June 1985

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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SK031410 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean Jun 85 pp 3-8

[Editorial Department special article: "Let Us Prevent the Danger of War and Achieve Solid Peace on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] Thirty-five years have passed since the U.S. imperialists ignited the war of aggression against our people.

The U.S. imperialists, who emerged as the head of the international reactionaries after World War II, accelerated war preparations to invade the northern half of the Republic from the first day of their occupation of South Korea and, eventually on 25 June 1950, started a full-scale and surprise armed invasion.

With a wicked ambition to swallow the northern half of the Republic with single breath, the U.S. imperialists mobilized vast armed forces on the Korean front; their major army, air force, and naval units, which were armed with ultramodern equipment; the troops of 15 countries that follow them; and the South Korean puppet troops.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who were brought up with the idea of hating human beings, relentlessly killed our peaceful residents in a most beastly manner and completely destroyed cities and towns through indiscriminate bombardment and gunfire.

The Korean war, which was imposed by the U.S. imperialists, was indeed a severe trial for the Korean people, who had just been freed from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, and for our young Republic. The U.S. imperialists bragged that victory was only a matter of time, and many good people of the world showed concern about the consequence of the war.

However, with all their desperate maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists could not subjugate our people, who rose up for a just cause, and, ultimately, could not escape a bitter and miserable defeat.

The heroic and gallant People's Army and the Korean people united as one around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, overcame all trials, and struggled sacrificially by displaying mass heroism. By so doing, they defeated the enemies and won victory in the war.

By winning the historic victory in the fatherland liberation war under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people honorably defended the freedom and independence of the fatherland, as well as the sovereignty of the nation, and greatly contributed to thwarting the U.S. imperialists' new world war provocation maneuvers and defending the peace of Asia and the world.

Our people humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists, who boasted that they were the "most powerful in the world"; completely shattered the myth of their "powerfulness"; and initiated the U.S. imperialists' downhill slide. Through the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists experienced the first bitter defeat in the history of their war of aggression, and our people became world-famous as the heroic people who had defeated the U.S. imperialists.

In the wake of our people's victory in the Korean war, the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the peoples of the world was further intensified, and the U.S. imperialists fell into an inextricable predicament.

Several decades have passed since the Korean war. However, there is no peace on the Korean peninsula and the danger of war still hangs over the peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are more frantically running along the road of adventurous aggression and war, instead of drawing a lesson from the history of bitter defeat in war.

The prevailing tense situation is urgently demanding that the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers be thwarted and solid peace achieved on the Korean peninsula. This is a common pending task facing all Korean people and progressive mankind of the world.

Today, the Korean peninsula has become an area where the force of war and the force of peace are in tense confrontation, and a most dangerous ignition point of a new war.

Eliminating the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and resolving the Korean question peacefully are a unanimous aspiration and desire of all Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Our party and people, putting forth the most just proposals and policies for national reunification, in accordance with the aspirations of the entire nation and in the interest of achieving solid world peace, to resolve the Korean question by peaceful means, have consistently made efforts to realize them. On the basis of the aspirations to relax the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula and to provide a phase favorable to achieving peace and peaceful reunification, our party and people have, on many occasions, put forth new and reasonable proposals. Every time these proposals were put forth, they were positively supported not only by all the Korean people but also by the world's progressive, peaceloving people. Had the persons in authority in the United States and South Korea responded to our reasonable proposals for peace and peaceful reunification, and had they been realized, the tension on the Korean peninsula would long since have been eased and decisive progress made in the settlement of the Korean question.

However, ignoring all our sincere peace proposals, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have escalated the exacerbating of tension and purused the line of confrontation and war. Because of the adventurous maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets to provoke a new war, the dangers capable of triggering war at any time in our country are becoming serious.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: In particular, the U.S. imperialists are more openly employing maneuvers of every description to provoke a new war in Korea. Adhering to South Korea to bolster colonies in Asia and serve as a beachhead for invasion of the continent, the U.S. imperialists have literally turned South Korea into a great powderkeg and a nuclear war base by shipping into it weapons of mass destruction en masse, including nuclear weapons, in order to achieve their agressive ambition. ("Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea, published in book form) page 36 and 37.

Selecting South Korea as "a strategic area of life-and-death importance," as the "forefront" of U.S. strategy toward the Far East, and as a "base of operations" to maintain their sphere of influence in Asia, which is collapsing, the U.S. imperialists, burning with an ambition to dominate the world, are massing a vast number of aggressive military forces there. Some 40,000 U.S. troops equipped with modern weapons for killing are now stationed in South Korea and modern weapons are being shipped into it en masse.

The U.S. imperialists are now keeping a puppet army nearly one million strong, armed on the pattern of the U.S. Army, in South Korea, along with "homeland reserve forces" nearly three million strong, pouring into South Korea military assistance under various names, and arming the puppet army with modern killing machines. In this way, the whole of South Korea has been turned into a huge powderkeg and a base of nuclear war designed to provoke a new war. With some 1,000 nuclear weapons of all descriptions, and the means to deliver them, deployed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have already turned the whole of South Korea into the largest nuclear base, the largest in the Far East, by shipping in even the notorious neutron bombs and the smallest nuclear bombs.

It is also well known that the U.S. imperialists are now hatching a plot to deploy such modern medium-range missiles as "Pershing II" and cruise missiles, and "B-52" strategic bombers. Also, the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, which keeps the Korean peninsula within the distance of launching operations, is now being reinforced with modern nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and nuclear-powered submarines, along with new nuclear-powered cruise missiles. "B-52" strategic bombers laden with air-to-ground nuclear missiles and nuclear bombs are constantly flying the route from Guam to South Korea. In preparation for a so-called "emergency" on the Korean peninsula, military bases in Japan are playing the role of forward bases of nuclear attack, and "a cave headquarters" designed to serve as a command post for a nuclear war on the spot is now being built deep in the rocky mountains near Yokosuka base.

All of these facts show that the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to prepare for a new war on the Korean peninsula have reached a very dangerous stage and that the Korean peninsula has been turned into a dangerous ignition point of a thermonculear war by the U.S. imperialists.

In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are frantically maneuvering to prepare for a new war under the pretext of a so-called "threat from the North" and a "threat of southward invasion." As the situation shows, there exists no "threat of southward invasion" on the Korean peninsula but, rather, a threat of northward invasion. This is a fact unanimously recognized by the world's just public opinion. Our party and the Government of the Republic have reiterated many times that we have no intention to invade the South. The noisy babble of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets about "a threat of southward invasion" is aimed at justifying their maneuvers to strengthen forces and to provoke a new war, and at misleading world public opinion.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have aggravated tensions and strengthened their maneuvers to provoke a new war of aggression and a nuclear war more vigorously than ever by fabricating the nonexistant "threat of southward invasion."

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war of aggression and a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula have reached a very grave stage. This is evidenced by the "Team Spirit" war exercise, which they conduct annually, and other war exercises of various types, which they conduct frequently.

The number of forces participating in the "Team Spirit" war exercise increased by more than 4.5 times and the duration of the exercise by almost 7.6 times in the 10 years since this war exercise began. The provocative and dangerous nature of this war exercise has become clearer than ever, and in recent years it has reached a very grave stage. The situation has become very grave because the U.S. imperialists' policy of nuclear strategy is actually being carried out.

The "Team Spirit" combined military exercise can, in actuality, be viewed not as a simple "annual" exercise, but as a provocative exercise for large-scale attack operations, "an experimental nuclear war," and "a preliminary nuclear war." An aircraft carrier Armada loaded with nuclear weapons; aircraft loaded with nuclear weapons, including "B-52" strategic bombers and "F-16" fighter-bombers; nuclear missiles; ultramodern technical equipment; and the "Green Berets" special forces unit, called "the devil unit," were massively mobilized in the "Team Spirit" war exercise conducted this year. This shows that the "Team Spirit" military exercise is a very adventurous and provocative war exercise aimed at completing preparations for a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The maneuvers to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula have reached a graver stage in connection with the maneuver to fabricate the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The maneuver to fabricate the triangular military alliance is a criminal maneuver to realize an anti-Republic crusade expedition by the United States, Japan,

and South Korea through mobilization of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" to the Korean peninsula in an emergency.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' strategic needs, the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets are openly babbling about so-called "joint action in an emergency" and a "body of common destiny." The military collusion between the revived Japanese militarist forces and the South Korean puppets is deepening; a plan to drag the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" to the Korean frontline is being devised; a military operations system is being organized by the United States, Japan, and South Korea; and the United States, Japan, and South Korea are unifying all sectors, including weapons, ammunition, intelligence, communications, and training. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to reorganize, in an emergency, the Combined Forces Command of the U.S. forces, the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces," and the South Korean puppet forces, and are expediting preparations for joint operations under such a command. The U.S. imperialists have used Japan as a mobilization base, a supply base, and a relay base in the "Team Spirit" combined military exercise. The Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" have, directly or indirectly, participated in the U.S. imperialists' operations to destroy coastline blockades, and in landing operations. This shows that the triangular military alliance being fabricated among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is at the stage of final completion, and that this military alliance is actually on the move.

The U.S. ruling circles are strongly calling for Japan to increase its military power and its share of "the regional defense" to embroil the Japanese militarist force in their Asian strategy and play a role in its implementation. Meanwhile, the Japanese reactionaries are spurring Japan's becoming a big military power. They have included the Korean peninsula in the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces' operational area, while further intensifying their military collusion with the South Korean puppets. The Japanese ractionaries are atrociously scheming to realize their old dream of "the Great East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by participating in the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. However, this is an anachronistic and foolish dream. If the Japanese reactionaries continue to move along the road of adventurous aggression and war with ambitions of expansion abroad, this will, before anything else, invite Japan's self-destruction. A policy of war precisely means Japan's ruination. The Japanese reactionaries must not follow the U.S. imperialists' dangerous war policy and must do away with foolish acts against the peoples of Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have declared the Korean peninsula as "the testing ground of strength" in the eighties and are intensifying their new war provocation maneuvers. This is a requirement and main thrust of the U.S. imperialists' policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific.

The U.S. imperialists have shown expansionist ambitions on Asia and the Pacific since the early days and has run amok in seeking to realize them. U.S. aggression against Asia and the Pacific became more active at the end of the last century when U.S. capitalism was turning into imperialism. The U.S. rulers and expansionists said that the "most important U.S. stake" is in Asia and the Pacific, and openly raved that "the right of ruling Asia and the Pacific must belong to the United States." With this aggressive doctrine, the

U.S. rulers and expansionists have constantly intensified their aggression against the Asian Continent. This means that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambition against Asia and the Pacific region is deeply rooted historically and has served as the basic cause of the disasters suffered by the peoples in this region.

The present U.S. rulers, following the steps of their predecessors, are further intensifying the maneuvers to dominate and control the Asian and Pacific region. They are pointing the spear of aggression at this region, after declaring that the Asian and Pacific region is "the vital area where U.S. interests are at stake" and as "a key area" for "U.S. security." Reagan has undisguisedly revealed aggressive ambition by saying that "the next century will be for the Pacific countries," and that the United States will advance into the Pacific region with "the pioneer spirit" because the United States is a Pacific nation.

In order to achieve the right to control the Asian and Pacific region, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to establish a comprehensive political, economic, and military mechanism, using their enormous military strength as a base and mobilizing their Asian satellite countries as stooges. The so-called "Pacific Rim Community" and "Pacific Rim Plan" which the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have frequently babbled about in recent years precisely show this. This is, in essence, a dangerous scheme to form a NATO-type aggressive military block in the Asian and Pacific region.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of attaching importance to the Asian and Pacific region and their persistence in the policy of "strength" and the policy of war are all linked with the military and strategic significance of this region and its great economic potential. Asia covers one-third of the earth's land mass and accomodates nearly 60 percent of the world's population. In addition, it is a very important area militarily and strategically. The Asian and Pacific region is very rich in important strategic resources and, thus, the U.S. monopolistic capital is drastically expanding trade with this region and unprecedentedly increasing capital investment in this region. Without this growing economic dependence on the Asian and Pacific region, the U.S. imperialists cannot sustain their imperialistic economy and realize their economic expansion over the world. In a nutshell, it can be said that the Asian and Pacific region is the U.S. imperialists' economic lifeline.

The U.S. imperialists attribute special significance to the Korean peninsula in conquering and dominating Asia and the Pacific--their lifeline. The Korean peninsula is becoming a pivotal area for the U.S. imperialists in realizing their policy toward the Pacific and is a confrontation site in implementing the "policy of strength."

Consumed by a wild ambition to divide the world in the manner of the United States, Dulles once compared the Korean peninsula to a "dagger" and clamored that only if the peninsula is gripped can the Asian continent be freely divided and cut for the taking. Despite a change in times, U.S. foreign policymakers still see South Korea as an important stronghold of the "frontal boundary" system and "bulwark" to counter the socialist countries and as the "bridgehead for strike" in carrying out their strategy for Asia and the Far East, attaching great significance to the Korean peninsula.

This is not the only reason the U.S. imperialists are bringing the Korean peninsula into the forefront of their strategy toward Asia. Another important reason is that the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia is being met with a great obstacle on the Korean peninsula. In the northern half of the Korean peninsula, political, economic, and military might has been extraordinarily strengthened as a result of vigorous progress in socialist construction; in the southern half, the struggle of the popular masses against the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and war and for the independent reunification of the fatherland and democratization has been unprecedentedly strengthened and developed. This serves as an important factor shaking the roots of the U.S. imperialists' policy of the colonial enslavement of South Korea and dealing a blow to their policy of aggression against Asia. Because of this, the U.S. imperialists are kicking up heated war rackets, straining the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme.

The development of the grave situation on the Korean peninsula shows that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader of new war and thermo-nuclear war provocation maneuvers and the destroyer of world peace.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: "The most important task assigned to the world's progressive mankind at present is checking and frustrating the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and defending world peace and security." (Ibid., p 36)

Because of the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, the situation on the Korean peninsula is becoming very tense and the peace and security of mankind is being gravely threatened. Unless the U.S. imperialists' war maneuvers are checked and frustrated on the Korean peninsula, a durable peace cannot be ensured in Asia and the security of mankind cannot be guaranteed.

If a timely blow is not dealt to the U.S. imperialists' war frenzy and, thus, a new war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, the war will, sooner or later, expand into a global and thermo-nuclear war and bring about a horrendous disaster for mankind.

It is because of this that the peoples of all areas and countries, who oppose war and aspire for the progress of mankind and world peace, are paying close attention to the Korean question and are actively working to remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and defend peace.

By taking the initiative of countering the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers with complete preparedness, our people have firmly defended the security of the fatherland and the eastern post of socialism, and have safeguarded peace in Korea and Asia. With high alertness and revolutionary resolve, our people will also carefully watch every move of the enemy, strengthen political, economic, and military might in an all-round way, and consolidate the country's defense line as firm as rock, thereby smashing every step of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets and reliably defending peace on the Korean peninsula and Asia.

Our people's struggle to remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and achieve a durable peace and peaceful reunification is directly linked to the world's people's antiwar struggle for peace. We express our expectations that the world's progressive mankind and peace-loving people will lend more active support and encouragement to our just cause.

The Korean people do not want war, but peace. Peacefully resolving the Korean question is our people's unanimous aspiration and consistent stance.

The U.S. imperialists' must give up the "policy of strength." Nothing can be gained from the method of strenghing military threats, or the method of war. The Korean question should be peacefully settled through the method of dialogue and negotiation.

The United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date, thus affirmatively dealing with the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression which ensures the North and South not to exercise armed forces against each other. Whether peace is maintained and consolidated in Korea or tension is further aggravated and war breaks out again totally depends on the United States and the South Korean authorities. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority should not seek the line of war and confrontation, which runs counter to the tenor of the times, and take again the past shameful historic course.

In order to remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and achieve a durable peace, it is important to take a substantial measure to ease the strained situation of the country by promoting national rapprochement and trust even under the condition in which the tripartite talks are not realized.

The Fourth Session of the Seventh DPRK SPA, held on 9 April, raised the question of holding North-South parliamentary talks and announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the two sides--a substantial measure to promote national rapprochement and trust and ease the country's strained situation.

This proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks in an effort to bridge over the difficult situation prevailing in the nation serves as an important event in putting an end to the history of division and confrontation, which has lasted in our country, in removing the danger of war created in the country, and in pioneering a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification.

For as long as 40 years, our people have aspired for a peaceful, reunified fatherland, living in constant tension and under the apprehension of war while suffering from the tragedy of the artificial bisection of the national land and national division. The road to the aggravation of tension and war is a path for national disaster and self-ruin. Only when the North and South together ease the situation, which has been aggravated, and find a way for a durable peace can they save our nation, which is at the brink of war, from ruin and successfully open a road to realize the cause of peaceful reunification--the cherished national desire.

Pioneering a peaceful phase for the settlement of the national question in Korea is nationwide work demanding the unity of all Korean people who desire national rapprochement, trust, and peace.

If the patriotic forces of the North and South pool their strength and wisdom for the future of the nation, a great advance can be effected in bridging over today's difficult situation and settling the national question. A wide range of the South Korean people from all walks of life, politicians, and personages from all strata should actively respond to our peaceful proposal for North-South parliamentary talks and devote everything to helping the talks actively contribute to work for peace and peaceful reunification.

More firmly solidifying our independent forces in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and strengthening the might of the fatherland in an all-round way are important means to defend peace and realize peaceful reunification. All party members and workers should certainly make this year, which marks the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, shine in the history of our fatherland by creating constant heroic exploits and miracles and should effect a new advance in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Let all of us remove the danger of war, guarantee a durable peace, and decisively expedite the historic cause of national reunfication assigned to the whole nation by powerfully advancing while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more firmly uniting ourselves around the party Central Committee.

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A HISTORIC CONFERENCE THAT PROCLAIMED THE CHUCHE REVOLUTIONARY LINE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 9-13

[Article by Chon Sang-kil: "On the Occasion of the 55th Anniversary of the K'alun Conference"]

[Text] The Ka'lun Conference, which was chaired by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from 30 June through 2 July 1930, was a historic conference that opened the opportunity of a great turnaround for our country's communist movement and anti-Japanese national liberation movement to develop for the first time according to the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics.

The K'alun Conference became a milestone in the forward movement of our revolution along the road of chuche. With the K'alun Conference as a turning point, the Korean communists and people came to embrace the most correct guiding thought for the revolution, the chuche ideology, and usher in the historic period of more dynamically charting the road ahead for the Korean revolution along the chuche revolutionary line.

To establish a correct guiding thought and revolutionary line is a basic guarantee for the successful prosecution of the revolutionary struggle and its victory. Only the revolutionary movement, which prominently holds a scientific guiding thought and revolutionary line, can go forward along a straight road of victory with a clearly defined target and direction, and confidently organize and mobilize the masses of people in the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, early on setting out on the road of revolution and elucidating the principle of the chuche ideology, the correct line, strategic and tactical principles of the revolution, at last proclaimed them at the K'alun Conference. The respected and beloved leader, enunciating the principle of the chuche ideology in his report to the conference entitled "The Route of the Korean Revolution," scientifically defined the character and duty of the Korean revolution, and comprehensively elucidated the chuche-oriented lines and strategic and tactical guidelines concerning the Korean revolution such as the anti-Japanese armed struggle line, the anti-Japanese united national front line, and the party founding guideline.

The K'alun Conference was a historic concerence that provided a basic turnaround in making the Korean communists and people, holding the chuche-oriented stand and attitude, move our revolution forward firmly along the road of sovereignty.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle it was impossible for the Korean revolution to resolutely move forward along the road of victory without establishing chuche from the beginning.

The Korean revolution was a difficult and complex revolution that had to carry out simultaneously the task of anti-Japanese national liberation against the powerful Japanese imperialist aggressors and the task of the antifeudal, democratic revolution, and an arduous struggle that had to chart a path never before walked by anyone. Moreover, flunkeyism and dogmatism, rampant within our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement and communist movement, had been standing in the way of the revolution. Those who had claimed to "lead" the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, had been solely engaged in strife for leadership and exercise in empty words, divorced from the masses, and had split the masses instead of organizing and mobilizing them in the revolutionary movement. The factional elements, who had infiltrated the ranks of the communist movement, instead of thinking about making revolution with their own strength, had been caught up in the delusions of achieving independence relying on foreign forces, and they had been running around, each forming his own faction, to get the endorsement of the international party. Mechanically copying extant theories and experiences of others, divorced from the historical conditions and specific realities of our country which had been a colonial, semifeudal society, they had been creating obstacles to the developing revolution. Without holding the chuche-oriented stand and attitude toward the revolution, the communists and the people could not take even one step forward.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught at the historic K'alun Conference, as follows:

"Experience shows that in order to lead the revolution to victory, it is imperative to go in among the masses of people, organize and mobilize them, and independently solve all questions arising in the revolution, to suit one's specific conditions on one's own responsibiliyt, instead of trying to solve them relying on other people. From this lesson we acknowledge it as most important to hold a firm stand and attitude that masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people and that the Korean revolution must be carried out through and through with the strength of the Korean people themselves, to suit the specific conditions of our country." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 6)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thoroughly seeing through all the intrinsic weaknesses and limitations of the nationalist movement and the early communist movement, enunciated, for vigorously launching the Korean revolution, the principle that one must go in among the masses of people and set them in motion, the principle that one must launch the revolution of one's country independently on one's own responsibility.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating at the K'alun Conference a firm chuche-oriented stand based on the basic principle of the revolution, opened the new route of organizing and mobilizing the inexhaustible strength of the masses of people and independently, creatively solving all questions arising in the revolution. Thus came to be provided the opportunity of a basic turnaround of our revolution to move forward to suit the independent aim and demand of the masses of people, the specific conditions of our country, decisively overcoming the bad habit of flunkeyism and factional strife of bydone days responsible for the ruination of the country.

With the great truth of the chuche ideology proclaimed at the K'alun Conference, the Korean communists and people were able to hold an intense awareness that they themselves were masters of the revolution and to courageously launch into the struggle to smash the Japanese imperialist base of colonial rule. The Korean revolution, which had proclaimed before the whole world its new start with the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, came to have a guiding principle which would enable it to firmly move forward along the road of sovereignty with the K'alun Conference as a turning point, and enter a new stage for its own development.

The K'alun Conference was also a historic conference that opened a new period for our revolution to be conducted according to a scientific revolutionary line, strategy and tactics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Korea's genuine communists, based on a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing in our country, set forth a chuche-oriented revolutionary line in the early 1930's and embarked on the road of launching an organized armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 258)

To establish a correct line, strategy and tactics based on a scientific guiding thought is an indispensable requirement in the revolutionary struggle and a basic condition insuring its victorious forward movement. This arises as an even more important requirement as the process of social transformation intensifies more and the masses of people participate in the revolutionary struggle in greater numbers.

If the party of the working class and the communists are to lead the revolutionary struggle straightforward, it is imperative above all to correctly define the character and duty of the revolution and the strategic and tactical methods for carrying out the duty. Only by precisely defining the character and duty of the revolution is it possible to enunciate the motive power and struggle targets of the revolution, formulate a scientific strategy and tactics, and based thereon, confidently organize and mobilize the broad masses of people in the revolutionary struggle. Inasmuch as the sociohistorical conditions and environment of each country where revolution breaks out are different, how the character and duty, strategic and tactical guidelines of the revolution are defined are principled questions which the party of the working class and the communists must decide based on the specific conditions of their country.

At the historic K'alun Conference the character and basic duty of the Korean revolution were defined for the first time, and a correct line and strategic and tactical guidelines for the discharge of the duty were graphically enunciated. This constitutes an event that deserves special mention in the victorious forward movement of the Korean revolution under the banner of chuche.

In the past period, as the self-styled Marxists, and leftist and rightist opportunists, failing to look our country's specific realities squarely in the eye and divorced from the masses, had come up with every kind of ism and argument, the broad masses of people had been unable to decide how to fight along which road. The young communists of a new generation who had had to go forward shouldering the Korean revolution, had come to be faced with a heavy yet important task to correctly define the character of the revolution and based thereon, establish a chuche-oriented line, strategy and tactics.

Precisely at such a juncture the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the chuche-oriented revolutionary line for the Korean revolution at the K'alun Conference, analyzing and summing up the lesson of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had early on set out on the road of revolution shouldering upon himself the fate of the fatherland and the people, brilliantly resolved the crucial task arising in revolutionary practice by defining the character of the Korean revolution as the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution with his deep insights into the specific conditions at the time that [the country] had been completely reduced to the status of a colony of the Japanese imperialists and medieval feudal institutions had been prevailing in the rural area.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that in order to lead our revolution to victory, it was imperative to overthrow the Japanese imperilaists and the reactionary forces in collusion with them, achieve national liberation and independence, and after destroying Japanese imperialism, establish a government protecting the interests of the broad masses of people such as the workers and peasants, and relying on it, liquidate the residual force of imperialism and all reactionary forces, and successfully carry out the antifeudal democratic revolution. The great leader pointed out that the motive power of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution was a broad anti-imperialist force comprising the workers, peasants, the youth and students, intellectuals, petit bourgeoisie, conscientious national capitalists, and religious personalities and that targets of the revolution were the Japanese impeialists, and landlords, servile capitalists, pro-Japanese faction, national traitors in collusion with them. With the character and duty of the Korean revolution scientifically elucidated, an end came to be put to the leftist and rightist concepts of the factional flunkeys who, raving about a "bourgeois revolution" or a "socialist revolution," had been causing great chaos in the revolution, and a definite guarantee came to be created which would make it possible to move the Korean revolution forward along the most correct road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established an orderly systematic theory of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution by providing, based on his enunciation of the character and basic duty of our revolution at the K'alun Conference, a comprehensive elucidation of the motive power and targets of the revolution, the form of government to be established after the overthrow of the Japanese imperialists, and the task of the continuing revolution to be carried out after the completion of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution.

The historic K'alun Conference not only illuminated the unique line of taking to the road of the anti-impeialist, antifeudal democratic revolution to suit the chuche-oriented character of our revolution, but comprehensively set forth the strategic and tactical guidelines and methods for successfully carrying out the Korean revolution.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle line that called for turning around as an organized armed struggle the mass struggle which was being launched taking on the form of violence against the Japanese imperialists, was an important strategic guideline set forth at the K'alun Conference. This guideline was an inevitable conclusion springing from the historic experience and lesson of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

Our people had launched from long ago in opposition to the Japanese imperialists the loyal army movement, the independence army movement, the patriotic cultural enlightenment movement, and the mass struggle of workers, peasants, and the youth and students. They launched an all-nation demonstration struggle such as the 3.1 movement loudly shouting long live independence, and also fought with a terrorist method by means of violence. In the process, the people shed a lot of blood, and demonstrated the resourcefulness and intrepidity of the nation, but every time, what was gained was only bitter defeat and lesson of blood.

Historical experience and lesson showed that imperialism would not withdraw from its colony of its own volition, that independence could not be brought to us by someone else, that fatherland restoration absolutely could not be achieved by a peaceful method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his scientific analysis of the demands of the law of the developing colonial national liberation movement and the prevailing situation, set forth at the K'alun Conference the revolutionary line for launching an organized armed struggle, and with a view to organizing and launching the armed struggle with ample preparations, also enunciated the immediate task to form a Korean Revolutionary Army and accumulate various kinds of experience.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle line set forth at the K'alun Conference was an immortal revolutionary banner that made our people firmly maintain the class-oriented stand and revolutionary principle and energetically step up the national liberation struggle, and a programmatic guiding principle that made it possible to successfully attain the fatherland restoration cause with the strength of the Korean people themselves. This, because of correctly

embodying the principle of the independent stand and attitude, became a self-dependent revolutionary line capable of thoroughly repudiating dependence on foreign forces and successfully attaining the national liberation cause to suit the country's specific conditions and the people's interests.

That the anti-Japanese armed struggle line was set forth at the K'alun Conference which proclaimed the chuche revolutionary line, was a historic event that bestowed on our people an invincible weapon for national independence and liberation and opened the opportunity of an epoch-making turnaround capable of brilliantly attaining the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle cause.

In the colonial national liberation revolution the question of composing a revolutionary force arises as one of the important strategic and tactical questions. During the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle it was impossible to cut down the brigandish Japanese imperialists without thoroughly isolating the enemies of the revolution and firmly uniting all classes, strata, and forces with interests at stake in the revolution, as one.

Having united into one force all the classes, strata, and forces holding an anti-Japanese thought and provided a guiding principle making it possible to vanquish the Japanese imperialists with the strength of the Korean people themselves and liberate the whole nation was where the revolutionary character of this line and its correctness lay.

To enunciate a correct guideline for party founding is one of the important principled questions arising in the construction of the party of the working class. Only by precisely solving this question is it possible to push the complex and difficult party founding preparation task without tilting and firmly guarantee the vanguard role of the party that has been founded.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his deep insights into the historical lesson of our country's early communist movement and the prevailing situation, set forth at the K'alun Conference a new guideline for founding a revolutionary party with our own strength and to that end, founding the party by the method to form infrastructural party organizations first and expand and strengthen them, and enunciated that the party founding preparation task must necessarily be conducted in close combination with the struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

The party founding guideline set forth at the K'alun Conference was the most correct guideline which, crushing the machinations of the factional flunkeys who had infiltrated the communist movement and without being constrained by the extant customs or experience, would make the party founding question solved independently on the chuche-oriented stand. By this guideline were unfurled firm prospects for realizing the unity of ideological will and solidarity of the communist force based on the chuche ideology even amid the harsh suppression of the Japanese imperialists and founding a powerful party possessing a sound core force and a mass base.

Indeed the K'alun Conference shines brilliantly as a conference which, comprehensively enunciating the profound principle of the chuche ideology, the revolutionary line and its strategic and tactical tasks that must be carried out at the stage of the anti-imperialists, antifeudal democratic revolution, created a new milestone in the Korean revolution.

The historic K'alun Conference had great significance in firmly realizing the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the overall Korean revolution and attaining the fatherland restoration cause.

Inasmuch as the revolutionary movement, the communist movement is an intensely action-conscious, organized movement, one that is accompanied by a sharp class struggle, it cannot be conducted victoriously wihtout correct guidance. How the masses of people carry out their historic mission depends on whether or not they receive the correct leadership of the party and the leader. The leader's leadership for the revolutionary movement does get realized first of all by setting forth the revolutionary line, strategy and tactics in each period and illuminating the road ahead for the revolution.

The chuche revolutionary line and strategic and tactical guidelines set forth at the historic K'alun Conference became a basic guarantee which would make the Korean revolution, which had begun to be charted at the "T.D.," move forward under the firm leadership of the leader.

Korea's communists and people, in the course of implementing the chuche revolutionary line keeping more deeply engraved in their hearts the national pride and revolutionary honor to have come to attend the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, went forward to uphold with loyalty the sagacious leadership of our leader. The chuche revolutionary line, because of its correctness and invincible vitality, came to be held as a faith by the Korean communists and people and brilliantly implemented, and the overall Korean revolution came to walk the one road of pressing hard on the heels of the enemy under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Korean communists and people, because they embraced the chuche revolutionary line and went forward following the unitary leadership of the great leader, were able to positively hasten the ultimate victory of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle. In this grloious course the unswerving faith and rock-hard will intent on loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the salvation star and fighting on to the end following the leadership of our leader came to strike deep roots in the hearts of the Korean communists and people.

Over more than half a century since the genuine route of the Korean revolution was illuminated at the historic K'alun Conference our revolution has been making the transformation and miracle of the cnetury indeed, and a basic turnaround has occurred in the circumstances of our fatherland and people.

Korea's genuine communists and people, upholding the chuche revolutionary line held aloft at the K'alun Conference, brilliantly attained the historic cause of fatherland liberation, and continuing the revolution, are today quickening the dynamic march toward Communism.

The brilliant victories and prideful achievements scored by our people on the road of the revolution arduous and filled with trials constitute vivid testimony to the correctness and vitality of the chuche revolutionary line proclaimed at the K'alun Conference.

The great revolutionary banner of the K'alun Conference, today too, brightly illuminates the road ahead for our people who are struggling for the nationwide victory of the revolution, and is energetically encouraging and inspiring the struggle of the revolutionary peoples fighting for national independence and social progress.

By going forward to thoroughly implement the line and policy of the party, loftily upholding the sagacious leadership of the great lerader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, we shall further hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause that began in majestic Paektu Mountain.

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TO KEEP UP CONTINUING FORWARD MOVEMENT, CONTINUING INNOVATION TOWARD A HIGHER TARGET IS OUR PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE ETHOS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 14-18

[Article by Cho Ch'ang-tok]

[Text] At present all of the party members and working people of the whole country, loftily upholding the militant slogan of the party to commemorate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as the great festivals of a victor, are dynamically fueling the fire of continuing forward movement, continuing innovation on all fronts of socialist construction.

Amid this majestic march our people's militant mettle, vigor, and revolutionary struggle ethos are being highly displayed, and the country's face is being renewed ever more. Our people's struggle spirit intent on meaningfully greeting the revolutionary holidays is very good and their revolutionary fervor is very intense. Today's seething realities everywhere in the country graphically show the revolutionary struggle ethos of our people intent on dynamically moving forward toward a fresh victory.

By keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation toward a higher target as befits the people struggling in the era of making revolution we must bring about a fresh great upsurge in the revolution and construction and turn this year into the most significant year in our people's history, and shall demonstrate the might of chuche Korea once again before the whole world.

To set a higher target and boldly move forward toward it is the revolutionary struggle ethos the communist revolutionaries must possess.

The communists are the revolutionaries struggling to build the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized. The communist society gets built through the struggle to remold nature, society, and man to suit the independent demand and aim of the masses of people. The independent demand and aim of the masses of people cannot be realized spontaneously, and these call for a goal-conscious activity. Without a goal-conscious activity the masses of

people cannot remold the world to suit the demand of the independent stand and attitude nor can they realize their demand and aim. People's independent, creative activity is insured when the target of action is correctly set and a conscious struggle is launched to realize it.

Only if people, as the revolution advances and society develops, set a higher target and go forward to positively launch the struggle for the attainment, can they satisfactorily realize their independent stand and attitude. Communism, the supreme ideal of mankind, gets ultimately attained only if people, who make revolution, courageously go forward to chart the road ahead for the tough struggle, holding farsighted spirations.

To keep up ceaseless forward movement and ceaseless innovation is the work attitude, the way of work the revolutionaries fighting for Communism must possess. For the communist revolutionaries, there could be no stagnation, no marking time, but only the duty to keep up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation toward a higher target. Through the process of achieving ceaseless forward movement and innovation the communist society, the bright future of mankind, comes to get realized. Therefore, the struggle ethos of people making revolution manifests itself in keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation.

To keep up ceaseless forward movement and innovation toward a higher target is the struggle ethos peculiar to our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Not daunted by barriers, not complacent with victory, to constantly move forward toward a new victory and constantly achieve innovation is the revolutionary mettle of our heroic people." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 21, p 547)

The revolutionary temper and mettle of a people manifests itself in struggle ethos, and constitutes one of the important criteria showing the greatness and native characteristics of a nation.

Ours is a people high in the revolutionary aim to race forward faster than others.

Ceaseless forward movement and innovation are the strong aim and aspiration of our people. Our people, who lived a difficult life in bygone days and only inherited a backward economy and culture, call for racing forward taking ten steps, a hundred steps when others take one step. For our people who hold an unusually lofty aim, the slightest stagnation and marking time are not tolerated, and nothing but ceaseless forward movement and innovation are approved.

Ours is also a people swiftly receptive to the new, giving up the old.

The process of ceaselessly moving forward and innovating toward a higher target is the process of giving up the old and embarcing the new. None but

a progressive people swiftly receptive to the new can keep up continuing forward move[illegible] continuing innovation toward a new victory.

An impoverish[illegible] life though they have lived historically, the thought of our people is in no way less progressive than others. Our people, who have lived with a clear conscience, are stronger in the sense of justice than anyone else and swifter in receptiveness to truths. Because of holding dear and loving justice and truth, our people also have unusual propensities for giving up the old and embracing the new.

Ours also is a people fond of making revolution and fond of struggling.

Ceaseless forward movement and innovation toward a new victory are achieved through struggle. Without an indeflectible and resolute struggle against every old thing obstructing forward movement and innovation a new victory cannot be won. It is only a people who are intense in revolutionary character and strong in struggle that can ceaselessly move forward and innovate toward a higher target. Our people, because they have long suffered exploitation and oppression at the hands of the imperialists, are very intense in revolutionary character and strong in struggle. Because of being intense in the preparedness to make revolution and stern in the will to struggle, our people possess the ethos to fight on resolutely to the end, courageously breaking through all kinds of barrier and trial standing in the way of their forward movement.

Stronger than others in the revolutionary aim to race forward fast, in the progressive character to embrace the new, in launching struggle are the revolutionary stamp and mettle of our people.

This stamp, this mettle, through the process of being embodied in revolutionary practice under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, has come to be personified as a revolutionary spirit and established as a lofty struggle ethos. It is not that the people's mettle is turned around as a revolutionary struggle ethos spontaneously without the correct leadership of the party and the leader.

It is no easy thing by any means to continue to make the revolutionary ethos of the people intent on keeping up ceaseless foward movement and innovation highly displayed throughout the period of socialist, communist construction. The revolutionary spirit and struggle ethos of the people intent on racing forward without a break toward a new victory can continue to be displayed highly and further consolidated and developed only if there is the correct leadership of the party and the leader going forward to get their revolutionary spirit and struggle ethos more organized and positive to suit the demands of the developing realities and only if the masses of people are firm in their preparedness to fight on, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader to the end unchangingly even as time passes.

In the course of ceaselessly moving forward following the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the mettle of our people, manifesting itself as the struggle ethos of keeping up continuing forward movement,

continuing innovation, has been consolidated and developed. Keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation toward a higher target is precisely the struggle ethos deeply implanted in our people's hearts by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and consolidated on the one road of victory and glory being led by our leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth a precise revolutionary line and struggle slogan in each period, at each stage of the developing revolution, has energetically led our people to ceaseless forward movement and innovation. The great leader, in the difficult postwar period when we had to rise up again clearing the ashes of war, appealed for racing forward and again racing forward with the spirit of riding the chollima and energetically called the whole party and all of the people to a great revolutionary upswing, and made the whole country filled to overflowing with the militant ethos of keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation.

The beginning of the great chollima movement, a great revolutionary upswing was a manifestation of the revolutionary mettle of our people keeping up ceaseless forward movement and innovation toward a new victory, loftily upholding the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Amid the great chollima march our people's mettle and temper were turned around firmly as the revolutionary struggle ethos of keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation, and this became the motive power that made the history of socialist construction embroidered with astounding miracles and innovations. By dynamically moving forward with the chollima spirit, the chollima struggle ethos, our people after the war were able to rise up again like the phoenix from the empty ground, smash all kinds of wriggling of the internal and external enemies, perform the miracles and exploits so astounding the people of the world, and erect a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense in a historically shortest time. Apart from the vigor of the chollima, the spirit of the chollima, the fact that our Korea,shaking off the centuries-old backwardness and impoverishment, has come to demonstrate the pride as a country that knows nothing but forward movement and innovation, is unthinkable.

Indeed amid the great chollima upswing all the wisdom and talents, enthusiasm and creativity of our people oppressed, trampled, and buried in bygone days came to be displayed to the hilt, and the "Pyongyang speed," "vinalon speed," and "Kangson speed," speeds unprecedented in our people's construction history, came to be created.

The struggle ethos of our people keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation with the spirit of the chollima is being displayed more highly on the new historic march route toward converting the whole society to the chuche ideology under the leadership of the glorious Party Center.

Our party, always setting a grand struggle target with a view to stepping up the revolution and construction extraordinarily fast, is energetically calling our people to new miracles and exploits.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is sagaciously leading the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, has called all of the people to the speed battle to suit the demands of the developing revolution. The speed battle march is a continuation of the chollima march and its new higher stage. In the course of dynamically moving forward with the spirit of the speed battle joined to the chollima following the leadership of the party the "70-day battle speed" was created, and "the speed of the '80s," a new great revolutionary upswing in the 1980s, came to be created.

The militant slogan of the party "Let us create the speed of the '80s with the spirit of the great chollima upswing period!" became a great banner that made our people's revolutionary struggle ethos displayed more highly. The struggle to create "the speed of the '80s," a new great revolutionary upswing in our country, is a mass march movement that emerged with the sagacious leadership of our party and the revolutionary aim and mettle of our people intent on quickly moving forward with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader combined into one. Through the struggle to create "the speed of the '80s" our people have brought about an unprecedented great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construciton and been able to erect creations in edifice for the ages. Komdok's hero miners and constructors, by completing in a mere one year the enormous construciton project to create a 1[illegible] million-ton ore dressing capacity, have set a brilliant example in the movement to create "the speed of the '80s." To have built a great world-class production base for nonferrous metals at Komdok is energetically proving as a living reality the struggle ethos of our people keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation. The heroic exploits of the constructors building the Namp'o floodgate cutting off several score square li of sea; the labor achievements of the constructors laying railway in the northern area staunchly moving forward breaking through steep mountain ranges; the astounding miracles being performed by the urban constructors for many cities such as the capital city, Pyongyang--all of them graphically show the struggle ethos of our people intent on keeing up ceaseless forward movement and innovation.

Truly, our country's glorious history of socialist construction is shining as a prideful course in which the struggle ethos of our people intent on keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation toward a higher target under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, embodied in revolutionary practice, has brought priceless fruits.

Today our party calls for commemorating the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party in the most meaningful manner by continuing to vigorously launch without stopping for a moment the majestic struggle of our people for ceaseless forward movement and innovation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We should grandly commemorate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great celebration of victors by bringing about a new upsurge in revolution and construction in the coming year." (Book "New Year's Address," 1985, p 11)

To impressively commemorate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, anniversaries which have great significance in the history of our party and people, constitutes glorifying the historic victories and achievements scored by the Korean communists and people in the revolutionary struggle and construciton task under the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology and demonstrating the stern will and resolve of our people intent on going forward to attain the chuche cause to the end, following the leadership of the party and the leader.

In order to impressively commemorate this year's revolutionary holidsays, all of the functionaries, party members, and working people, holding up the banner of continuing revolution, must more highly display the revolutionary ethos of keeping up ceaseless forward movement and innovation in all branches of the people's economy.

At present we are faced with the heavy task to increase the production of iron and steel in an epoch-making manner, giving definite priority to the extractive industry and railway transportation, and normalize production on a high standard, commendably operating all factories and enterprises. The struggle of our people to carry out this task is being conducted amid a very tense sitaution caused by the machinations of the enemies to provoke another war. The U.S. imeprialists and the south Korean puppet gang are continuing to intensify their military aggression machinations against our people, and are going berserk in making an anticommunist, anti-republic racket.

Under conditions that a heavy task is arising before the revolution and a tense situation is prevailing, we must thoroughly do away with every kind of indolence and laxity and go forward to work with the struggle ethos of -eeping up ceaseless forward movement and innovation.

To work with exuberatn work desires and revolutionary enthusiasm is an important requirement in keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation.

Exuberant work desires and revolutionary enthusiasm are a powerful driving force for moving the revolution and construction ceaselessly forward. Without burning desires and enthusiasm for work it is impossible to dynamically move forward toward a higher target. In order to step up the struggle to occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construciton, more energetically launching the movement to create "the speed of the '80s," our party members and working people must staunchly move forward with exuberant work desires and revolutionary enthusiasm more intense than ever before. The party members and working people of all branches, all units, only if they work militantly with exuberant work desires and revolutionary enthusiasm, can fulfill ahead of schedule the enormous tasks for the 10 major prospective targets based on an extraordinarily fast economic developmental speed and go forward to energetically hasten the complete victory of Socialism.

Our party, reflecting the actual state of affairs in occupying the 10 major prospective targets of socialist eocnomic construction and their prospective

demands, and totally concentrating efforts on the Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan districts, is sagaciously leading the way in bringing about fresh leap forward and innovation there.

The Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan districts are important breakthrough points in bringing about fresh leap forward in overall socialist economic construction. These districts are the biggest and most promising bases for raw materials and fuel in our country, and as such, constitute the decisive links in opening up the precedent processes of our industry to suit the realistic demands of socialist economic construction which has entered a new higher stage. The party members and working people of the Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan districts are the glorious revolutionary soldiers on whom more than anyone else the trust and solicitude of the party and the leader have been bestowed. By deeply engraving this glory, this honor in their hearts and once again bringing about a great upsurge in the production of mineral ore and coal with the same exuberant enthusiasm and militant vigor as they were infinitely faithful to the party and the leader in the past, they must respond with loyalty to the high expectations of the party and the leader.

An important guarantee for keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation lies in highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is the revolutionary spirit and struggle principle of the communists who go forward to solve with their own strength whatever difficult questions arising in the revolution and construction. Whatever leap forward or forward movement in socialist construciton is unthinkable apart from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

In order to carry out to the end the enormous task facing us today, it is imperative to strive to make the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude highly displayed among party members and working people.

All functionaries, party members, and working people, mximally mobilizing every kind of potential and possibility and manufacturing what is nonexistent and seeking cut more of what is in short supply, must work and live with the strong-willed revolutionary ethos of breaking through with their own strength the bottlenecks and barriers encountered.

Today's work of searching out potential is being launched under the new circusmtances that the scope of our economy has grown extraordinarily bigger and its standard of technical provisions has been raised higher. Therefore, if only 1 percent of the production increase potential is sought out, it will bring an economic efficacy that cannot be comapred with bygone days. The question on which strength must be focused in seeking out production growth potential is that of positively mobilizing the abundant resources of our country. We must exert ourselves to use our country's abundant coal as fuel, to manufacture equipment of better quality for use in completing technical provisions, to use ours as raw materials and supplies. When highly displaying

the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and maximally mobilizing all kinds of inner reserves and production potentialities, we can set an ever higher target and go forward to energetically step up production and construction.

For the guidance functionaries to boldly plan, blueprint, and ably command work is an important guarantee for keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation toward a higher target.

Only if the functionaries boldly do the blueprinting and planning, can they set a daring target; only if they ably do the commanding, can they score a high success in work. The organizational skill and ability of the guidance functionaries to successfully carry out whatever difficult and complex tasks are not something they are born with. An important key to acquiring such ability lies in doing deep thinking. Only by ceaselessly doing thinking is it possible to seek out a correct methodology and an ingenious way, and ably organize and mobilize the masses in realizing a higher target. Neglecting thinking is not the attitude of the guidance functionaries.

The guidance functionaries must always do deep thinking when receiving a party policy or when embodying it in practice. If they approach whatever work impulsively without doing deep thinking and mature deliberation, they cannot deeply master the intent of the party. It is only the functionary who racks his brain all the time and steadfastly delves into the matter that can thoroughly see through the intrinsic nature and quintessence of the party policy, its correctness and importance, the method for the prosecution, and go forward to positively organize and launch all tasks to suit the interests of the party and the people.

The guidance functionaries, deeply studying all the time and concretely planning and coordinating their work, must highly display the revolutionary ethos of thinking and again thinking in order to push ahead with their work with perseverance. Only by so doing can they acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as commanding personnel of the revolution.

By making more highly displayed the revolutionary struggle ethos of our people keeping up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation toward a higher target, we shall commemorate in a meaningful manner the approaching holidays in August and October and go forward to energetically step up the struggle for the ultimate attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause which has been charted and victorious under the banner of the chuche ideology.

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PEOPLE'S ACTIVE ACTIVITY AND OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 19-23

[Article by Yi Chae-kwon]

[Text] To correctly enunciate people's activity and its objective conditions is one of the important questions arising in estalbishing a man-centered world view.

People live and take action, forming relations with their surrounding world. Only if the characteristics and objective conditions of people's activity are precisely enunciated, is it possible to correctly judge their position and role in the world and based thereon, can they establish a scientific world view and go forward to genuinely work out their destiny.

The immortal chuche ideology, based on a scientific elucidation of people's inherent characteristics, has comprehensively enunciated the characteristics and objective conditions of their activity.

The chuche ideology has above all elucidated the influence exerted on people's activity by their surrounding world.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Both the natural environment and social conditions exert great influence on people's activity." (Book "On the Chuche Ideology," p 12)

The world consists of nature, society, and people, and people live and take action amid nature and society. People's activity is a struggle which, holding nature and society as the targets, is aimed at remaking and transforming the targets to suit their own demand and interest. Therefore, people's activity is conducted in relation to nature and society.

Nature is the target of people's labor and the material source of human activity. People acquire from nature all the necessary sinews of food, clothing, and shelter. This being so, people can neither take action nor

live apart from nature and in consequence, it is in the scheme of things that people come under its influence. Factors such as whether land is fertile or barren, whether resources are plentiful or limited, whether the climate is good or bad, affect people's activity in this or that way. Just to use agricultural production as an example, fertile land and favorable climate come to exert great influence on grain harvests. This shows that the natural environement exerts great influence on people in their life.

People are also subject to social influence. Society is a collective where people live and take action. People, social beings, living without exception amid social relations, take action. Social relations are relations between people, and once formed, they constitute the objective social environment and conditions of the activity to realize their life demands and interests. Depending on whether the social system, which is a durable system of social relations, is progressive or reactionary, it can constrain people's activity or create favorable conditions for their activity. The socialist system where the masses of working people hold in their hands the state ruling power and the means of production, creates favorable conditions for their activity, but the old social system which oppresses and exploits the masses of working people, constrains people's activity.

Thus the objective natural environment and social conditions come to exert great influence on people's activity. Disregard such influence exerted on human activity, and people will come to fall into subjectivism in their cognitive activity to grasp the intrinsic nature and law of the surrounding world. Fallen into subjectivism, in theoretical terms one will come to put human activity in confrontation with the law of the objective world and mysticize it, and in practical terms, can ignore the realistic conditions and take to the adventurism of acting arbitrarily.

The chuche ideology also comprehensively enunciates the intrinsic characteristics of the activity of people remaking nature and society to suit their intentions and demands.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"... man does not meekly submit to the environment and conditions. Man, through his independent, creative, conscious activity, changes what does not meet his demand to suit it, and replacing what is old and reactionary with what is new and progressive, goes forward to ceaselessly remake nature and society. This is the activity and struggle of man going forward to remake and transform the world into a world ever more serving for the sake of man." (Ibid., p 12)

To say that human activity is subject to the ifnluence of both the natural environment and social conditions does not mean by any means that man meekly submits to them. If man were to take action, submitting to the objective world, the remaking of nature and society is unthinkable, nor can he go forward to

goal-consciously create admirable living conditions and environment to suit his intentions and demands.

Man, consciously grasping nature and society where objective laws operate, and based thereon, goes forward to remake and transform the world to suit his intentions and demands. All forms of life, man excepted, cannot survive when they fail to adapt themselves to the environment, and in consequence, their acctivity becomes a passive activity against the surrounding world. But man's activity is an active activity in which, based on grasping the world and hiimself, he sets objectives to suit his independent demands, creates the means and conditions, and positively using them, goes forward to ceaselessly remake and transform the world. Precisely such activity of man is a peculiar activity distinguished from the activity of other forms of life.

The activity peculiar to man takes on the independent, creative, conscious character.

Generally speaking, movement is the mode of existence of matter and a manifestation of its attributes. Man's activity, movement, is a manifestation of his attributes, and this also intrinsically differs from the movement of other living matter.

Man holds, as his inherent attributes, the independent stand and attitude intent on living freely as the master of the world and his destiny, free from every manner of enslavement and constraint; the creative stand and attitude going forward to goal-consciously remake the world and work out his destiny; and the action-consciousness governing his activity to grasp and transform the world and himself. The independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and the action-consciousness are the inherent attributes held by man alone. Therefore, their manifestation, the activity peculiar to man, an active activity, emerges from his independent demands, is guaranteed by his creative abilities and pushed forward by his action-consciousness. This is the principle peculiar to man's active activity, and man's active activity based on this principle comes to take on the independent, creative, conscious character.

The characteristics of man's active activity lie first of all in that it is an independent activity.

Man's independent activity is an active activity going forward to make the surrounding world serve him instead of being subordianted to it. Inasmuch as man lives and takes action in relation to the surrounding world, he cannot but abide in it. But man, by making the surrounding world subordinated to him serve him instead of meekly submitting to the environment and conditions, comes to live and go forward to develop.

The supreme ideal in man's life is living freely without being subjected to any domination and constraint. Man, only if he becomes the master ruling the world, can freely live and take action. The character of man intent on living freely as the master of the world is none other than the independent stand and attitude, and this is an attribute comprehensively expressing

the life demands and aims of social beings in relation to the surrounding world.

Man, from his independent demands, overcomes the constraint of nature, opposes every meanner of social enslavement, and turns everything into serving him. In the objects and phenomena of nature there is no such thing as conscious demand they put forward for their own existence. Animals, from their instinctive demands for survival, either avoid an unfavorable environment and search a favorable one, or adapt themselves to the environment and survive. Therefore, animals do not have the self-dependent character against the natural life environment, and their survival or extinction, in the final analysis, comes to be determined by the natural environment. But man, with a view to realizing his life demands, goes forward to dominate the natural environment instead of submitting to it. Man, also turning the social system unfavorable to his life into a favorable one, makes it serve him. The masses of working people, by eliminating the exploiting system and establishing the socialist system starting from their independent demands, grasp the state ruling power and the means of production.

In this way, man's independent activity is an active activity from his independent demands to overcome the constraint of nature, oppose all manner of social enslavement, and go forward to turn everything into serving him.

The characteristics of man's active activity also lie in that it is a creative activity.

The objects and phenomena of nature cannot goal-consciously remake other objects and pehnomena. Of course, animals make use of what nature offers, as is, but do not change it goal-consciously. The activity of a squirrel storing food or of a swallow building its nest is not a goal-conscious one but an instinctive one. Unlike this, man, prior to taking action, sets the objective in his head to remake and turn nature and society useful to him, and thinks and searches beforehand the method to realize it. After that, he goes forward to launch his practical activiely deliberately to realize it.

Man's practical activity is an active activity going forward to turn nature and society ever more useful and beneficial to him, transforming the old and creating the new, instead of making use of the objects and phenomena of nature, as is.

Man, processing the objects and phenomena existing in nature, changes their forms, and resolving the objects of nature into component elements and combining them by this or that mode, creates new objects and phenomena. Other living matter, at the most digging earth or gathering natural materials such as twigs, grass, and dirt, builds it nest. As opposed to this, man, changing the properties of objects and their molecular strctures, goes forward to turn their forms, structures, and properties beneficial and useful to him, such as producing chemical fibers using anthracite and limestone as raw materials. Man, also remakign social relations, establishes a new social system.

Man, creating the new, goes forward to turn nature and society ever more useful and beneficial to him because he has the creative strength, the strength. Man

has the intellectual strength and healthy phsyical strength capable of grasping the intrinsic nature of objects and phenomena and their laws, and utilizes them, transforming them into material and cultural means. The physical strength and mental strength in man, consolidated into one, constitute a creative ability peculiar to man. Man, because of having a creative ability, strength, comes to conduct his creative activity.

Thus man's creative activity is an active activity going forward to change nature and society ever more useful and beneficial to him, transforming the old and creating the new with his creative ability.

Next, the characteristics of man's active activity lie in that it is a conscious activity.

Consciousness is the high-grade faculty and mental function of the brain, the most developed of man's physical organs. Man has the knowledge of the attributes and laws of the movement of objects and phenomena, and in particular, an ideological consciousness governing his independent, creative activity, and because of that, goes forward to launch his conscious activity.

Man's conscious activity is essentially an active activity governed by his ideological consciousness.

Man presents various demands in the course of life, and in view of them, has interests in objective targets. In the objective world, which is the target of man's activity, there are things beneficial and harmful to man, and there are things which provide benefit and harm in realizing man's demands. Such relations of man with objective targets are interests, and the consciousness reflecting various interests in the objective world centered on man's life demands is the ideological consciousness. Inasmuch as man always acts to suit his interests, the ideological consciousness performs the most positive function in his activity.

Man's activity is the process of his creative strength operating on objective targets to suit his independent demands, and is the struggle to grasp the world and the law of its developing movement and based thereon, go forward to remake the world. Man, based on ascertaining the actual state of the objective world, formulates his action plan and in accordance with it, goes forward to launch his practical activity to remake the world with his creative strength. All opportunities in the course of such activity of man are created to suit his demands and interests. It depends on what kind of ideological consciousness one holds that what one holds as the target of recognition, what kind of knowledge one searches, whether one can or cannot acquire scientific knowledge are influenced and that for whose sake the knowledge is is determined. How strong a will and strength man will display also comes to be influenced by what kind of ideological consciousness he holds to what extent. Only he who has thoroughly armed himself with an independent ideological consciousness can take a resolute stand in his activity and struggle to the end with a stern will, overcoming all kinds of barriers and trials encountered. It is by the ideological consciousness that the activity of man going forward to scientifically recognize the world and positively remake it is inspired.

Thus the conscious activity of man is the active activity by his action-consciousness to grasp the world and the law of its developing movement, and remake and develop nature and society to suit his demands. Man, by going forward to ceaselessly launch his conscious activity, can take action to suit his interests, and comes to guarantee his independent, creative activity.

In this way man, through his independent, creative, conscious activity changing what does not suit his demand to suit it and replacing what is old and reactionary with what is new and progressive, goes forward to ceaselessly remake nature and society. This is the activity and struggle of man going forward to remake and transform the whold into a world ever more serving for the sake of man.

As history advances, the world is being expanded day by day by the active activity of man into a world serving for the sake of man. By the active activity of man the forms, structures and functions of objects and phenomena existing in nature are being transformed to suit the intentions and demands of man, and the blind forces of nature are being tamed and used to the benefit of social beings. Man, advancing far from the primitive society where he confronted nature with stone implements, has today come to control large parts of the globe and embark on the road of conquering space. Not only nature but also society are ceaselessly developing by man's active activity. With the old social system overturned by the revolutionary struggle of the masses of people, a new advanced social system is established, and with the old ideology, technology, and culture replaced by a new ideology, technology, and culture, society is also developing ever more.

Our people, energetically launching an independent, creative, conscious struggle under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, are today going forward to remake nature and society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

History shows that it is by the independent, creative, conscious activity of the masses of people that all the necessary material conditions and sociohistorical environment for social progress are careated and used, nature is conquered, and social is developed.

Truly, by the active activity of the masses of people the world is being transformed into a world serving ever more for the sake of the masses of people, and their position and role as masters of the world are being extraordinarily enhanced.

The chuche ideology, thus by comprehensively and profoundly enunciating the influence of objective conditions extered on man's activity, and man's active activity, has provided a scientific elucidation of the question concerning man's activity. This constitutes one of the great achievements that the chuche ideology has contributed to the development of human thought.

With a precise elucidation of human activity provided by the chuche ideology, the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves

everything has come to be enunciated for the first time, and based thereon, a man-centered world view has been established.

Generally, the position and role of an object are determined by the movement of that object. Man's position and role in the world can be defined only if man's activity is analyzed in relation to its target. Because man, with the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and the action-consciousness, which are his inherent attributes, conducts an independent, creative, conscious activity, he becomes the master of everything, the factor which resolves everything. The chuche ideology, precisely by giving answers to the questions as to who is the master ruling nature and society and where the strength to remake them is, has enunciated for the first time the concept of the world that the world is ruled and remade by man, and the viewpoint and stand that approach the world with man at the center.

With the characteristics of human activity scientifically elucidated by the chuche ideology, all kinds of erroneous understandings which, seeking the factor of human activity in some external thing, have distorted the intrinsic nature of human activity, have been dealt a decisive blow, and the limiations of the conventional concept which has failed to comprehensively enunciate the intrinsic characteristics of human activity, have come to be completely overcome.

As by the chuche ideology the intrinsic characteristics and objective conditions of the activity of man, the unitary ruler and remaker of the world, have been comprehensively elucidated, the masses of working people have become able to more energetically launch the struggle to genuinely work out their destiny, with a correct understanding of their activity.

Therefore, the scientific elucidation by the chuche ideology of man's activity and its objective conditions constitutes a great ideotheoretical achievement that has caused a new turnaround to be brought about in the development of human thought and in the attainment of the liberation cause.

By thoroughly arming ourselves with the chuche ideology which has been founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which is being deepened and developed by our party and by living and struggling in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology we shall hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

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PARTY FUNCTIONARIES MUST BECOME THE CLOSE FRIENDS AND COMRADES-IN-REVOLUTION OF THE MASSES

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[Article by Kim Hak-pong]

[Text] The party functionary is the professional political activist, and the indoctrinator, propagandist, organizer of the masses. For the party functionaries who conduct work with people, political work, it arises as a very important question to possess a people-oriented character.

The people-oriented character is a lofty mental and moral feature of the communists who, holding the masses of people dear, struggle for their sake with total dedication. Only if the functionaries possess the people-oriented character, can they enjoy the respect and love of the masses, get together closely with them, and commendably conduct work with people.

What is important in the people-oriented character which the party functionaries must necessarily possess, is that of approaching the masses as close friends, as comrades-in-revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party functionaries must respect the masses, approach them with magnanimity, and become their close comrades, friends sharing joys and sorrows alike." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 413)

To say to become the close friends and comrades-in-revolution of the masses bespeaks trusting and loving the masses with a tru heart, sharing joys and sorrows with them, and devotedly serving for the sake of the interests of the masses.

To approach the masses as close friends, as comrades-in-revolution is the character peculiar to the communists, and the basic attitude they must firmly maintain always in their relationship with the masses.

For the party functionaries to become the close friends, comrades-in-revolution of the masses is an indispensable requirement springing from the kindred ties between the party functionaries and the masses.

In the struggle to attain the socialist, communist cause, the party functionaries are the professional political activists indoctrinating, organizing and mobilizing the masses, and the masses are the direct charge people of the revolution and construction.

The party functionaries and the masses are both the leader's revolutionary soldiers upholding the thought and leadership of the leader and going forward to realize them in the struggle for the victory of the socialist, communist cause. On the road of the rewarding struggle to attain the leader's cause, the party functionaries and the masses are always in the relationship of mutually trusting and loving each other and sharing hardships and trials alike.

Inasmuch as the party functionaries are people's faithful servants who, emerging from among the masses of people, serve for the sake of the interests of the masses, there must not be the slightest gap between them, and moreover, they must not become some extraordinary beings living divorced from the masses. Between the party functionaries and the masses, there is no such thing as higher people or lower people. If there is any difference between the party functionaries and the masses, it is that only their positions differ from one another in attaining the leader's cause. The party functionaries, as commanding personnel of the revolution, are in the position of exercising guidance, and the masses are in the position of receiving guidance. This is related to the fact that for the party functionaries and the masses, social assignments are different from one antoher in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, and the posts they man are different from one another.

The relationship between the guidance functionaries and the masses in the socialist society is basically different from the relationship between the exploiting class and the masses of people seen in the exploiting society.

In the exploiting society, the class-oriented confrontation and struggle between the exploiting class and exploited class, the ruling class and the ruled class, constitute the basics in social relations. In such society there comes to exist the relationship of domination and enslavement, command and obedience between the ruling class and the masses of people. The ruling class reigns over the masses of people, plays the tyrant, and oppresses the masses.

As opposed to this, in the socialist society, inasmuch as the unity and cooperation of the working class, the cooperative peasantry, and working intellectuals constitute the basics in social relations, the relationship of helping each other and leading each other on comes to prevail among the members of society. Reflecting such social relationship, between the guidance functionaries and the masses in the socialist society, unlike in the exploiting society, comes to be formed the comradely relationship of mutually trusting, cooperating, uniting, and leading each other on. It is precisely because of this that in the socialist society, the guidance functionaries become genuine comrades-in-revolution, close friends trusting and loving the masses with a true heart and sharing joys and sorrows alike, not bureaucrats dictating and commanding the masses, lording it over them.

The demand made of the party functionaries to become the close friends and comrades-in-revolution of the masses arises as an even more urgent question in the period when the party of the working class, coming to power, builds Socialism.

Under Socialism people come to entrust to the party even their personal lives, not to mention their sociopolitical lives, and go forward to work out their destiny in the bosom of the party. To look after the destiny of the masses of people with total responsibility is an important demand which the party of the working class must firmly maintain always in its activity in the socialist society. The more socialist construction advances, the more the party functionaries, becoming the genuine comrades-in-revolution and close friends of the masses, must direct deep attention to their destiny and life and warmly lead them.

Now, when the party comes to power, the tendency can surface from among certain functionaries to play the bureaucrat toward the masses and throw their weight around, in violation of the mass line.

Before coming to power, if, instead of relying on the masses, the party rams it down or dictates it, it cannot get it across properly, and again, by so doing the party will become unable to sustain its very existence in the arduous struggle with the enemies, not to mention it cannot call the broad masses to the revolutionary struggle. But, once the party comes to power, even the method of dictation and commandism can move people to a certain extent, and moreover, it is possible that its aftereffects will not surface immediately to any serious extent. Under such conditions, from among certain functionaries who have failed to thoroughly establish the revolutionary world view and are deficient in tempering and training can surface such erroneous pnenomena that, forgetting they themselves have emerged from among the masses and considering their positions as if these were government positions in olden days, they look down on the masses, play the bureaucrat, and throw their weight around.

The party of the working class is neither some kind of authoritarian organ nor one that throws its weight around. The party is a political leadership organ going forward to indoctrinate and remold people and lead them to the revolutionary struggle. Therefore, in the party of the working class absolutely cannot be tolerated bureaucratism or abuse of the party authority such as dictating and commanding the masses and reigning over the masses.

To overcome bureaucratism, abuse of the party authority, and establish the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work style is a serious question bearing on the fate of the party and the revolution, and a crucial task to which the party of the working class must always direct attention throughout the period of socialist, communist construction. The party of the working class, only if it thoroughly overcomes the bureaucratic, aristocratic tendency that can surface in work with the masses and ceaselessly improves the work method and work style, can strengthen the leadership power and might of the party and energetically push the revolution and construction.

Our party, presenting it as one of the basic questions in party construction to establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint among the functionaries and set up the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work style, has always directed deep attention to it. In particular, our party has energetically launched the struggle to establish the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, the great-leader-style work method party wide, to suit the new conditions that the historic task to convert the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology has come up at the forefront.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"As a result that our party, setting it forth as one of the cardinal tasks of party work to improve the work method and work style to suit the new demands of the developing revolution, has launched a strong partywide struggle, the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method has been embodied in party work as a whole and party work habit renewed." (Book "The Korean Workers Party Is a Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Party That Has Inherited the Glorious 'T.D.' Traditionm" p 30)

The great-leader-style work method is the genuine communist work method which, placing the interests of the masses of people in the first and foremost place, deals with everything to suit them, goes in deep among the people and shares life and death, joys and sorrows alike, solves all questions relying on their wisdom and strength, and brings up the masses of people as more independent and creative beings. Establishing the great-leader-style work method is where the genuine road to uprooting all kinds of erroneous work methods and work styles such as bureaucratism and absue of authority and establishing the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work style consistent with the socialist, communist society lies.

Through the struggle to establish the great-leader-style work method partywide our party work has been firmly turned around as work with people, and a basic improvement has been achieved in party work method and style. Today our party functionaries, going in deep among the masses and getting together closely with them and sharing joys and sorrows alike with the masses, are energetically organizing and mobilizing them in implementing the party policy. This is the precious fruit brought by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who, holding the firm faith that there can be none but the leader-style work method and style in our party founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has energetically led our functionaries to work, faithfully emulating the respected and beloved leader's work method and work style no more, no less.

The task to improve the work method and work style of the functionaries must be deepened ceaselessly as the revolution advances. The realities wherein the great task to convert the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology is being stepped up at a new higher stage call upon the functionaries more urgently than ever before to go in deeper among the masses and become the genuine comrades-in-revolution of the masses and able

commanding personnel going forward to energetically lead the masses to the revolution and construction, working and living together with them.

For the functionaries to become the comrades-in-revolution and close friends of the masses is a responsible task to realize the leadership of our party for the revolution and construciton, protect and defnd the high authority of our party.

Ours is a great guiding party leading the chuche revolutionary cause to its ultimate victory. Today our party, with a tight grip on the overall tasks of the revolution and construction, is confidently leading our people to the struggle to realize the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology. The leadership of our party is the source of all victories and the decisive guarantee for the successful attainment of the chuche cause. Whether or not the leadership of the party is thoroughly realized arises as the basic question influencing the future of the revolution and the fate of the nation.

The leadership of the party for the revolution and construction is realized through the functionaries. The party functionaries are the professional revolutionaries and political activists who, uniting the masses around the party, organize and mobilize them in implementing the party policy. The party functionaries perform an important role in strengthening the ties between the party and the masses and implementing the party line and policy. Only if the party functionaries, possessing the people-oriented character, become the comrades and friends of the masses and correctly lead them, is it possible to thoroughly realize the leadership of the party for the revolution and construction.

Only if the party functionaries, becoming the close comrades and friends of the masses, become a complete whole with them, will all people come to trust and follow the party with a true heart and share fate with the party to the end, whatever the storm, whatever the adversity. Again, only then will the party policy be driven home deeply among the masses, and all party members and working people come to launch in unison into its implemencation. When this comes to pass, all of the people will come to be more thoroughly united around the party, the revolution and construction will come to be extraordinarily stepped up, and the leadership authority of the party will come to be even more enhanced.

The functionaries, bearing in mind that to become the genuine comrades-in-revolution and close friends of the masses is an important task to protect the high authority of our party and acquit themselves fully of their basic responsibility as commanding personnel of the revolution, must go in deep among the masses all the time in accordance with the demands of the great-leader-style work method, share life and death, joys and sorrows alike with them, and warmly look after the work and life of party members and working people.

What is most important to the party functionaries in becoming the comrades-in-revolution, close friends of the masses is that of taking responsibility

for the political life of the party members and working people and leading them in glorifying it.

For people, social beings, political life is incomparably dearer than physical life. People, only if they keep political life dearly engraved in their hearts and go forward to glorify it, can possess the dignity of a social being and enjoy the reward and happiness of a genuine living. Therefore, it is only the functionary who takes responsibility for their political life and warmly looks after it that can become a genuine people's faithful servant, and a close firend, comrade of the masses.

The party functionaries are the engineers and protectors of the political life of party members and working people. Therefore, the party functionaries, by always carefully looking after the party members and working people to hold political life dearer than physical life and commendably conduct organizational ideological life, must strive to make them firmly trust the party and the leader and resolutely defend the political faith and principle, whatever the adversity, and go forward to add luster to their dignity and glory as revolutionaries.

The functionary who is the protector of the political life of the masses, must possess broad-mindedness, and must know how to trust and love people with a true heart. Only then can he handle, with magnanimity and tolerance, the questions arising in people's work and life. If the functionaries, unable to trust people, discriminate them and approach them roughly, they can hurt people deeply and cause a crack in their political life.

Today our party members and working people, absolutely trusting the party, are entrusting their destinies altogether to the party, and are struggling, giving their all, in order to respond with loyalty to the benevolence of the party. One can survive, even skipping many meals, but can neither survive for a moment nor be happy without the trust and love of the party--this is the life credo of our party members and working people. The functionaries, holding dear the warm loyalty of people to the party and the leader, must trust and love them with a true heart, and must direct deep attention not only to today's life but also to tomorrow's fate of the party members and working people.

The hearts of the functionaries conducting work with people must be warmer than anyone else's. The functionaries, not feeling people's pain as their own, and being apathetic to people's fate, absolutely cannot move the hearts of the masses nor can command their respect and support.

To hold our party dear as a motherly party and reflect in the party organization all the questions arising in work and life, to put their intentions and aspirations on the table without reservation and go forward to resolve them, to visit the party organization first whether times are good or bad--this is the lofty feature of our party members and working people and their way of life. The party functionaries must keep the door of the party committee always wide open so that party members and working people may come and frankly empty their hearts of pent-up questions before the party organization and feel unburdened when they leave.

What is important to the party functionaries in beocming the comrades-in-revolution, close friends of the masses is also that of going in deep among the masses all the time and sharing joys and sorrows alike with them.

The targets of work of the party functionaries are party members and working people. Only if the functionaries go in among the masses, and work and live together with them, can they become friendly and close with them and have them frankly open up their hearts.

The place for the party functionaries, the political activists inspiring the masses to implement the party policy, to be is the production site. The functionaries must always personally go down to the plant facilities of factories and enterprises and farm fields in the rural area, and must know how to listen to the voice of the workers and peasants. Only by so doing can they concretely grasp the actual state of affairs at the base level and becoming one with the masses, hang together.

Ours is not an aristocratic party, but a revolutionary party leading the masses, and sharing joys and sorrows alike with the masses is the traditional work habit of our party. The functionaries must become people's faithful servants who, going in deep among the masses and eating and sleeping under the same roof with them and working together with them, lend an ear to the voice of the masses and have their demands resolved in a timely manner.

What is important to the party functionaries in becoming the genuine comrades-in-revolution and close friends of the masses is also that of always behaving with humility and simplicity.

The masses are most intelligent, wise, and able to clearly discern right and wrong, and understand the realities better than anyone else. The functionaries, bearing in mind that the masses are more intelligent and wise than themselves, must always respect the masses with a true heart, and must know how to learn from them with an open mind.

To stand on ceremony and throw their weight around, and demand special privileges and benefits, considering themsleves as some extraordinary beings, has nothing to do with the character of our party functionaries. For our party functionaries, who have emerged from among the masses of people and work for the sake of the people, standing on ceremony and abusing authority cannot be tolerated.

Just because the trust of the masses in the party is implicit, it will not do for the party functionaries to throw their weight around and act arrogantly. The trust of the masses in the party is not the trust in any one of individual party functionaries. The more the trust of the masses in the party is implicit, the more the party functionaries must approach people with a correct posture and stand, with humility and unpretentiousness. Just because the leadership authority of the party and the trust of the masses in the party have become enhanced, if they approach people roughly and act in an overbearing manner, they will come to lose the confidence of the masses and ultimatley, can bring the grave aftereffects of damaging the authority of the party and alienating the masses from the party.

The party functionaries must be infinitely humble and unpretentious in human terms even as raising the demands made of work, and must be magnanimous and tolerant in approaching people even as being sharp in the struggle with wrongdoing.

The question concerning the trait of the functionaries is not a simple administrative question relating to their character. This is through and through a question concerning the mass viewpoint how to view and approach the masses, and a question relating to their world view. Therefore, in order that the functionaries, possessing a people-oriented trait, may become the comrades and friends of the masses, they must above all thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary mass viewpoint. At the same time, they must study the great leader Comrade Kim Il-spng's leadership history and deeply master the chuche leadership theory and leadership method, our party's leadership art. Only by so doing can they become the genuine chuche-oriented party functionaries who have faithfully embraced the leadership features of the party and the leader.

Our party functionaries, by ceaselessly strengthening their self-training and further improving their work method and work style, to suit the demands of the developing realities, shall bring about a new turnaround in party work and socialist construction this year, a meaningful year commemorating the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

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TO PUSH AHEAD WITH WORK WITH PERSEVERANCE IS THE REVOLUTIONARY WORK ATTITUDE OF THE FUNCTIONARIES

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[Article by Yi Kil-ho]

[Text] The functionaries are commanding personnel of the revolution who directly organize and guide the struggle to implement the line and policy of the party. Success in the revolutionary struggle and construction task depends largely on with what kind of struggle ethos and work attitude the functionaries go forward to work.

Today our functionaries are faced with the difficult and enormous duty to occupy ahead of schedule the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s, further strengthen the might of the country, and improve by far the standard of living for the people. An important question arising for our functionaries in brilliantly discharging this glorious duty is that of struggling with the revolutionary work attitude to push ahead with all work with perseverance, filled to overflowing with vigor and enthusiasm.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The functionaries must push ahead with any work, once begun, whatever barriers and bottlenecks may be standing in the way, with perseverance until bringing it to a conclusion, even if it takes 10 years, 20 years." [No bibliographic reference given]

To say to push ahead with work with perseverance bespeaks the fact that the functionaries, launching a resolute struggle with an invariable grip on their assigned revolutionary task, go forward to carry it out thoroughly to the end.

For the functionaries to hold the revolutionary work attitude to push ahead with work with perseverance is an important requirement in admirably discharging the revolutionary duty assigned them by the party.

The functionaries are manning the nation's important revolutionary posts by the implicit political trust and solicitude of the party and the leader, and are discharging the responsible duty to take the lead in realizing the plan and intent of the party. To make all the tasks of their branch, their unit, launched as intended by the party, to make whatever difficult, complex task assigned by the party bear full fruits without leaving the task half done--this is the basic revolutionary task of the functionaries. Whether or not the functionaries can acquit themselves fully of their glorious mission and responsible basic duty before the party and the revolution depends largely on whether or not they can go forward to revolutionarily launch work with work attitude perseverant. Apart from the steadfast struggle to implement the line and policy, decision and directive of the party it is absolutely impossible to speak about the guidance activity of the functionaries nor is it possible to think about their responsible role. For our functionaries, there is no task more important than that to go forward with a revolutionary work attitude perseverant to implement all the lines and policies set forth by the party, with a tight grip on them.

A faithful revolutionary is precisely the functionary who, with a tight grip on the line and policy of the party, launches a resolute struggle and implements them with perseverance. A place where functionaries intense in faithfulness and strong in fighting spirit with launching power conduct work always comes to be filled to overflowing with high spirits and enthusiasm and vibrant with militant vigor, and all the lines and policies of the party come to be thoroughly implmeneted without being left half done.

Just as there cannot be anything left half done in the revolutionary struggle, in the struggle to implement the line and policy of the party too, there annot be the slightest deflection or leaving anything half done. To leave one's assigned revolutionary task half done means none other than stagnation and marking time in the revolution and constitutes going back on the basic responsibility of a revolutionary. To do or not to do, as one pleases, the revolutionary task at hand, or to do work, heating up and cooling off like a "five-minute heat" without perseverance and steadfastness is not the work attitude, way of work of a communist revolutionary. The functionaries, in doing but one work, must do it thoroughly, and must highly display the ethos of thoroughly organizing it and pushing ahead with it to the end.

The realities show that where our functionaries, with ever more intense revolutionary enthusiasm and exuberant work desires, deeply aware of their heavy responsibility before the party and the revolution, push ahead with all tasks earnestly with perseverance, a ceaseless leap forward happens all the time and innovation is made.

The glory of a revolutionary faithful to the party and the revolution comes to shine amid an earnest and steadfast struggle to push ahead with his assigned revolutionary task with perseverance. When our functionaries are made to have enthusiastic thinking and sacrificial struggle run through their efforts every hour, every day, racing against a second, a minute, they can admirably carry out any task assigned by the party, however difficult and enormous, and making the work of all units commendably conducted and

the work of the whole country commendably done, can brilliantly realize the plan and intent of the party and the leader.

Whatever the conditions, whatever the circumstances, going forward with the indeflectible and resolute fighting spirit to stop at nothing until carrying out the revolutionary duty without fail in pushing ahead with all tasks earnestly with perseverance, filled to overflowing with exubernt desires, vigor, and enthusiasm, is where the genuine road to fimrly manning the responsible revolutionary posts assigned by the party and the leader lies, where an important guarantee for fully carrying out the glorious mission and basic revolutionary responsibility of commanding personnel of the revolution is.

For the functionaries to hold the work attitude to push ahead with work with perseverance is an urgent requirement in firmly maintaining consistency in the implementation of the party policy.

All the lines and policies of our party have without exception a thorough consistency and continuity.

Our party, with uncommon wisdom and scientific insights, sets forth lines and policies which have strategic significances. Reflected in such lines and policies are the basic interests and prospective tasks of the revolution. Our party also enunciates the tasks that must be resolved immediately, according to the changing demands of the developing revolution and the prevailing situation. Such immediate tasks spring from the strategic line and policy already set forth, and are aimed at embodying them.

Inasmuch as all the lines and policies of our party thus have consistency and continuity, it is important to go forward to constantly adhere to them, and it is essential to implement them with perseverance.

Through the task to carry out the party policy, decision and directive set forth in each period, together with the invariable struggle to implement the strategic line of the revolution, the revolution advances and the construction task is pushed forward. Therefore, the functionaries executing the party policy must correctly combine the task to implement the strategic line which must be constantly adhered to, with the task to implement the party policy that has enunciated the immediate struggle task, and must set a proper sequential order and stages; and as and when a new line and policy are set forth, they must clearly understand their continuity and go forward to consistently adhere to them without letting go of the line and policy already set forth earlier. Only then can they successfully implement the party policies all together without letting go of any one of them even as new tasks are presented one after another.

If they merely spread tasks and leave them at that without consistency in the implementation of the party policy or become unable to bring any one of the tasks to a conclusion by working in a manner of giving up that task when instructed to do this task or giving up this task when instructed to do that task, they cannot precisely implement the line and policy of the party

in a timely manner. Before our functionaries who directly organize and guide the execution of the line and policy of the party, various revolutionary tasks come to arise one after nother, and new and important tasks come to arise at any time. In order to precisely and timely execute all tasks arising ceaselessly without letting go of any one of them, the functionaries must hold the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality toward the party policy and at the same time, the work attitude perseverant to push any work, once arranged and begun, indeflectibly and resolutely until bringing it to a conclusion. Only if they indeflectibly and resolutely push any work once begun, keeping the line taut without slackening it, can they execute the party policy set forth at any time, in a manner to show its worth, and satisfactorily carry out the overall tasks all together. When the guidance functionaries, as a heavy task arises before the revolution and a difficult struggle is launched, go forward with a resolute launching power to push ahead with all tasks all the more earnestly with perseverance, they can firmly maintain consistency in the implementation of the party policy, and go forward to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist construction.

Ours is a fighting, advancing, vibrant revolutionary party. For our party which is a party making revolution, a fighting party, the slightest stagnation and marking time are intolerable, and nothing but achieving a new leap forward and advance is becoming a firm struggle principle.

Today our party is demonstrating the might of a vibrant and militant party fighting and advancing, filled to overflowing with an exuberant fighting spirit and vigor and free from the slightest stagnation and marking time.

That our party is thus demonstrating the glory of a powerful, mighty party vibrant with militant vigor is altogether the result of the indefatigable energetic activity and sgacious leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

To keep up continuing forward movement, continuing innovation always filled to overflowing with revolutionary vigor and enthusiasm is the traditional struggle ethos and important leadership feature of our party. In order to learn from and thoroughly embody such revolutionary leadership feature of our party, the functionaries who go forward to uphold the leadership of the party, must hold the revolutionary work attitude of pushing ahead with all tasks with perseverance, always filled to overflowing with vigor and enthusiasm.

For the functionaries to push ahead with all tasks with perseverance is a sacred task to highly demonstrate the ever-victorious might of our party for whom there is no task that it cannot accomplish, once it sets its mind to it, and to more thoroughly insure the leadership of the party for the revolution and construction. Therefore, the functionaries who, upholding the leadership of the party, go forward to realize the plan and intent of the party, must burn always with the vigor and enthusiasm of youth, be filled to overflowing with an exuberant fighting spirit and work desirds, and possess indefatigable energy, bold launching power, and revolutionary work attitude perseverant. When this comes to pass, our party will come to be consolidated and developed further as a militant unit vibrant with militant vigor, filled

to overflowing with high spirits and enthusiasm, and come to move forward toward a new victory, breaking through whatever barriers and storms with redoubled courage.

Today our party calls upon all functionaries to dispose of the revolutionary task at hand, not in the manner of a "five-minute heat," but with the true grit, filled to overflowing with vigor and enthusiasm, holding the revolutionary work attitude of pushing ahead with work with perseverance.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"All party organizations and party functionaries, by pushing ahead with the task with perseverance to thoroughly implement the teachings of our leader and the guideline of the party, must bring about a new great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction." [No bibliographic reference given]

To work with vigor, holding an awareness befitting the master, is an important requirement in pushing ahead with work with perseverance.

The work attitude of pushing ahead with all work with perseverance is the product of a burning revolutionary enthusiasm and exuberant work desires, and the direct manifestation of an attitude and awareness befitting the master. Anyone, only if he holds an awareness befitting the master, can push ahead with all work with a burning enthusiasm and exuberant desires, and go forward to carry out with his own strength any task, however difficult and complex.

An awareness befitting the master leads people's thinking to a process of creative thinking and inspires their activity to be highly motivated and positive. He who is intense in an awareness befitting the master, comes to exert himself to commendably carry out his assigned revolutionary task in accordance with the intent of the party, and push ahead with whatever work with perseverance until bringing it to a conclusion, on his own responsibility. It is the functionaries who, formulating a bold plan, thinking out ingenious ways, and displaying strong work desires and the vigor of youth, admirably carry out their assigned revolutionary task that are people who are all intense in the awareness befitting the master. Only such people alone, indeflectibly and resolutely pushing work, once begun, free from working in the manner of a "five-minute heat," come to make the party policy show its worth.

Our functionaries, who are the chuche-oriented revolutionaries living and fighting in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, must carry out without fail the revolutionary task assigned their unit, by all means with their own strength and wisdom, always holding the attitude and awareness befitting the master, and must implement all the lines and policies of the party with perseverance.

To hold a stern revolutionary will is an important requirement for our functionaries in pushing ahead with all work with perseverance.

Essentially, launching work with perseverance presupposes a stern will and a resolute fighting spirit. Only the functionary who holds a stern revolutionary will and a resolute fighting spirit, is not daunted by any barrier, and never constrained by whatever unfavorable conditions and circumstances, can go forward to implement the party policy with perseverance, invariably adhering to it.

In the course of the functionaries carrying out their revolutionary duty, difficult tasks can arise and barriers can also stand in the way. It is the stamp and work attitude the functionaries must maintain in all work that the more difficult the conditions and the bigger the barrier, the sterner the will to confront them head on.

Our functionaries must have such militant vigor as to jump into fire and water if necessary for implementing the line and policy of the party, such a stern will as to rise up every time from a hundred falls. To hesitate in the face of a barrier, to vacillate afraid of hardships is a behavior lacking in faith and an expression of weak revolutionary launching power. A functionary who possesses launching power and is strong in struggling power, does not grumble about conditions and is not daunted by a barrier. The functionaries, instead of thinking about throwing in the towel or stepping aside in the face of hardships, but doing deep thinking and mature deliberation, must seek out a method, and highly displaying the revolutionary ethos of charging ahead with the vigor of a communist, push ahead with any work once begun, with perseverance until bringing it to a conclusion, whatever barriers and bottlenecks may be standing in the way, even if it takes 10 years, 20 years to do so.

What is important in pushing ahead with work with perseverance is that of all functionaries highly displaying their sense of responsibility and initiative.

The revolutionary struggle and construction task are a difficult and complex struggle, and a task calling for an intense sense of responsibility and high creativity. Without a positive struggle it is impossible to win victory in the revolution, and without creative efforts it is impossible to score success in the construction task. Only when the functionaries conduct work with an intense sense of responsibility, organize and execute all tasks at hand, displaying positiveness and initiative, can they score a brilliant success in implementing the party policy.

To precisely organize and execute all tasks in a timely manner on the stand of taking responsibility for them is the work attitude our functionaries must necessarily possess.

The functionaries must conduct work with the preapredness that for the revolutionary duties assigned them, there is no one else who can carry them out on their behalf, that for the revolutionary posts assigned them, there is no one else who can man them on their behalf, but that they themselves must responsibly carry them out and man them with their own strength. At the same time, they must thoroughly do away with the tendency of working willy-nilly, irresponisbly that even for the task at hand, they merely grumble about the conditions first and do not cheerly accept it, or even

for the work they must necessarily do, they merely look to the higher echelons or to others and do not put sheir shoulders to it.

Intense initiative in work--this is the work attitude our functionaries must necessarily possess in order to implement the party policy substantially with perseverance.

Before the functionaries arise new tasks every hour, every day, and the work environment and conditions also constantly change and develop. Again, the specific conditions of each locality, each branch, each unit differ from one another. Such circumstances call upon our functionaries to display intense initiative in all work. Therefore, when the functionaries conduct work displaying initiative based on intense voluntariness, they can brilliantly carry out their assigned revolutionary task and successfully insure the work of implementing the party policy.

The functionaries must actively organize and execute their assigned work with intense initiative, and creately conduct work, formulating a correct methodology to suit their own specific conditions.

The initiative of our functionaries is the initiative to more precisely, more thoroughly implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the line and policy of the party, and the initiative that presupposes a strong discipline of the party. The functionaries must enhance their initiative, and at the same time, must thoroughly observe the principle of absolutism, unconditionality toward the party policy, and strictly obey the discipline of the party.

In order to push ahead with work with perseverance, it is important to formulate correct execution measures for the implementation of the party policy, and plan and coordinate organizational guidance work.

Only if the functionaries formulate correct execution measures for the implementation of the party policy and commendably conduct organizational guidance work, can they energetically organize and mobilize party members and working people in the successful prosecution with a clearly defined target and a concrete method.

To commendably plan and coordinate organizational work is a precondition for thoroughly implementing the line and policy of the party. Depending on how organizational work is conducted comes to be influenced whether or not the decision and directive of the party are successfully executed. Without organizational work there is no such thing as work spontaneously accomplished.

Analyze the cause why at certain units the line and policy, decision and directive of the party are not being properly executed, left half done, and it will be seen that this is significantly related in no small measure to the fact that the relevant functionaries, failing to properly formulate the execution measures, have not thoroughly planned and coordinated organizational work.

The functionaries, as and when the line and policy, decision and directive of the party are set forth, must formulate precise execution measures, amply reflecting the collective wisdom and opinions. At the same time, it is imperative to commendably organize assignments to suit the ex officio duty, ability, and preparedness level of each functionary, and make one and all move, taking on their fair share in thoroughly implementing the party policy.

The functionaries, also instead of stopping at organizing work, must systematically ascertain the progress in the execution, and constantly make a fuss. To merely arrange work and pretend as if all were well whether the work is executed or not, is not the genuine work attitude of the guidance functionaries. To merely give a pep talk or make a general appeal for the task at hand and fail to conduct concrete organizational work, and to merely arrange work once and fail to push it to the end is all an expression of the lack of a work attitude perseverant.

Only by not only concretely organizing work, but by regularly summing up the work that has been arranged and rearranging it is it possible to generalize the commendable experiences gained in implementing the party policy and straighten out biased tendencies and deficiencies, and timely overcoming the barriers and bottlenecks encountered, thoroughly implement the decision and directive of the party for which organizational work preparation has been completed and work has been arranged.

The functionaries, eliminating such phenomena as merely doing organizational work and arrangement work and failing to direct keen attention to the progress in the execution, must energetically push the whole process with a tight grip on it.

The responsible functionaries, ascertaining all the time how the functionaries who have received assignments are moving, must positively help them carry out their assigned tasks without fail. And, if there are questions pending in the course of implementing the party policy, they must have them positively positively, and, if the strength is insufficient, have it revamped, and by ceaselessly repeating and deepening guidance by the method of regularly summing up the activities of the functionaries, thoroughly implement the line and policy, decision and directive of the party.

The functionaries, by pushing ahead with work with perseverance with thorugh organizational work and thorough ascertaining, regular summation and ceaseless rearrangement, must strive to make all party policies implemented thoroughly to the end without being left half done.

In order that the functionaries may push ahead with the numerous tasks that arise, to the end without leaving them half done, it is important to dispose of them one by one to show its worth, by the method of annihilation battle, correctly setting the sequential order in work and focusing strength on the necessary targets.

All the tasks arising in the revolution and construction are closely related to one another, and there, a central link comes to exist which, when resolved,

will make it possible to handily resolve the other links, and there come to be tasks that must be done with priority.

Under such conditions the functionaries, instead of merely spreading this or that task, must correctly seek out a central link based on a precise calculation of the demands of the party in the relevant period, the given conditions, and their own strength, and strive to focus firepower on resolving it. Instead of doing so, if they fragment strength and come to work in such a manner as doing this a little and touching that a little, they will become unable to score any success in work. The functionaries must have decisiveness in making judgment and taking action, and the revolutionary fighting spirit to dispose of whatever tasks one by one with the method of annihilation battle in a manner to show the worth.

At the same time, the functionaries, even as they put efforts into the central link, must always carefully oversee the overall task so that it may be done commendably. It is the functionary who, even when assigned ten tasks, twenty tasks, knows how to carry them out commendably on the highest standard without letting go of any one of them; it is the functionary who, even as he carries out the urgent matters that have arisen in production and construciton, knows how to go forward with a tight grip on the whole that is precisely a genuine, able fucntionary with launching power who goes forward to implement the party policy to the end.

The North Hamgyong Province Party Committee, loftily upholding the intent of the Party Center in the past period and substantially orgaizing and conducting, using various forms and methods, the task to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party among party members and working people, has scored a great success in preparing them as chuche-oriented revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the party and the leader. Again, energetically launching the task of excavating historical revolutionary sites, we have scored a commendable success in adding luster to the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party for ten thousand generations to come, and also certain achievements in more respectuflly fixing up the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites and regularly conducting indoctrination work through them.

At the same time, energetically launching political propaganda and economic agitation among party members and working people, we have inspired their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness, and are bringing about a great upsurge in production and construciton. The coal production plan is being commendably fulfilled, and the task to realize the chucheization of the metal industry is being successfully pushed. With fresh technological innovation suggestions adopted, the task to normalize production is being commendably conducted even as conserving a great deal of fuel and motive power, and in many cities and counties such as Orang County the animal husbandry policy of the party calling for exchanging grass for meat is being implmeented with perseverance.

Such achievements of ours have been scored in the course of launching a resolute struggle with the revolutionary work attitude of earnestly,

persistently pushing ahead with all tasks with perseverance without leaving them half done. The realities show that it is in that our functionaries invariably implement the party policy with a tight grip on it and push ahead with all tasks with perseverance is where an important secret to success is.

Our party at present hopes for the guidance functionaries, who are in the driver's seat of the revolution, to continue to firmly maintain the revolutionary work attitude to push ahead with work with perseverance, filled to overflowing with militant vigor, spirit, and enthusiasm to suit the demands of today's enormous task and of the prevailing situation.

By going forward with an intense sense of responsibility and a stern will to thoroughly implement the line and policy of the party without letting go of either one of them with a tight grip on them, we shall bring about a fresh upsurge in the revolution and construction.

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CRITICISM AND SELF-TRAINING

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[Article by Song Ki-chak]

[Text] Criticism is a powerful means of revolutionary training. People, overcoming through criticism the dregs of old ideas remaining in their heads, come to be tempered organizationally and ideologically. A revolutionary who, overcoming through criticism the dregs of his old ideas, goes forward to ceaselessly train himself, does not become ideologically senile throughout his lifetime. The revolutionaries, who have set out on the road of revolution, must go forward holding the weapon of criticism to ceaselessly train themselves.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"People's revolutionary training is not something that gets enhanced spontaneously. People's revolutionary training gets ceaselessly enhanced amid an ideological struggle and gets further consolidated on condition that the intellectual unity of a genuine thought is achieved." [No bibliographic reference given]

It is the basic duty of a communist revolutionary to revolutionarily temper and train himself. The dignity, glory, and rewarding living of a communist revolutionary come to shine through the course of his ceaseless training. Only if people ceaselessly train themselves, can they correctly chart their sociopolitical life and glorify their political life, and go forward to resolutely walk the road of revolution unswervingly, whatever the adversity. No matter who he is, if he neglects his self-training but for a moment, he cannot keep pace with the developing realities, and, weeded out ideologically, will become unable to go forward to make revolution to the end.

Today's realities wherein our revolution is deepening and developing onto a new higher stage, call upon the cadres and party members pressingly to ceaselessly enhance their revolutionary training.

To say to compile revolutionary training means to oppose everything outdated in all aspects of work and life, firmly establish the revolutionary world view,

and admirably attain the ideomental and moral features of a communist. For the revolutionaries to goal-consciously temper themselves and go forward to remold themselves into more knowledged, indoctrinated, civilized communist social beings is precisely self-training.

What is important in self-training is ideological tempering, ideological training. Ideological consciousness is a decisive factor governing all the activities, all the features of people. Man, unless he has a correct ideological consciousness, cannot attain revolutionary features and qualifications. Ideological tempering, ideological training can be achieved only amid a strong ideological, struggle, a principled criticism.

Criticism is first of all the most revolutionary method to overcome the dregs of old ideas. The process of people conducting ideological tempering, ideological training is none other than the process of changing their ideomental features, the process of overcoming the dregs of old ideas remaining in their heads. People all have the dregs of old ideas, more or less. Inasmuch as the dregs of old ideas are deeply rooted in people's heads over a long period of time, not only they will not easily disappear even after the establishment of the socialist system, but will persistently come alive again, given an opening, even a small one. Because of the function of the dregs of old ideas, people come to exhibit this or that deficiency in work and life.

The dregs of old ideas constitute the basic framework bringing forth deficiencies in people's work and life. Therefore, if the deficiencies are to be thoroughly overcome, it is imperative to precisely seek out the old ideas which are their basic framework, and revolutionarily uproot them. Without uprooting the dregs of old ideas it is impossible to eliminate deficiencies in work and life nor is it possible to remold oneself into a genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionary. The method to most swiftly seek out the cause of disease for the dregs of old ideas and go forward to revolutionarily cure it is precisely criticism.

Criticism is the basic form of ideological struggle which, precisely seeking out the basic cause of deficiencies, the ideological cause of the disease, either voluntarily or with the help of the masses, makes it possible for one to revolutionarily overcome it before the masses. Criticism, expediting the struggle between new and old ideas, works to insure the victory of a new revolutionary thought. Self-criticism, making people expedite the struggle between two conflicting thoughts existing in their heads, the revolutionary thought and the old thought, not only works to make it impossible for the old thought to give expression to action, but works to revolutionarily uproot the old thought which has already been translated into action. Mutual criticism, by discovering deficiencies by the collective strength of the awakened masses and dealing a strong blow to them, positively inspires those who have shown deficiencies, to quickly discard the old thought. Therefore, discovering through criticism the ideological cause of the disease they were previously unaware of, people come to exert themselves to cure it, and again, taking it as an object lesson as they see others receive criticism, people come to correct their own deficiencies revolutionarily.

Criticism is also a positive method to indoctrinate the cadres and party members. In order to indoctrinate and remold people into communist social beings with the chuche revolutionary world view firmly established, it is imperative to uproot the dregs of old ideas remaining in their heads, and at the same time, ceaselessly infuse a new revolutionary thought, the leader's revolutionary thought into them. Revolutionary training in itself is the process of continuing to consolidate the revolutionary world view and the process of ceaselessly studying, mastering, and personifying the leader's revolutionary thought. When people are thoroughly armed with the revolutionary thought and their heads come to brim with nothing but a new thought, old ideas will come to lose their foothold and in the end, people will come to be indoctrinated and remolded into genuine communist social beings with the revolutionary world view established.

The cadres and party members through the process of criticism come to more deeply grasp the quintessence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought and the embodiment, the party policy, and ideotheoretically understand the gravity of the mistake they have committed and the cause why the mistake has come to be committed. Accordingly, when they come to positively participate in criticism and self-criticism with a sincere attitude toward criticism, they can receive truly a great deal of indoctrination. Therefore, criticism constitutes one of the major indoctrination methods which, arming people with the great leader's revolutionary thought and opening their eyes to their deficiencies, leads them to take to the correct road.

Criticism is also an energetic weapon tempering people organizationally and ideologically. People get revolutionarily trained amid ceaseless organizational, ideological tempering, and come to grow up into genuine communist revolutionaries free from degeneration, whatever the adversity. What is called the process of ideological growth and development of a revolutionary is the process of ceaseless organizational, ideological tempering.

Just as everything in the world changes, so does people's ideological consciousness. Depending on the kind of ideological influence exerted on it, it could change for better or for worse. In order to thoroughly prepare people as fervent communist revolutionaries, striving to change them for better, it is imperative to ceaselessly temper them organizationally and ideologically. Only if people, voluntarily participating in organizational life with an intense view of the organization, ceaselessly temper themselves amid a strong ideological struggle and sharp criticism, can they become fervent communists who are strong in the organizaitonal spirit and disciplinary character and struggle, giving their all, for the sake of the party and the leader. He who has been organizationally and ideologically tempered in the regularly provided blast furnace of ideological struggle, never changes, whatever the adversity.

Thus criticism, by uprooting the dregs of old ideas remaining in people's heads and infusing a new revolutionary thought into them and ceaselessly tempering them organizaitonally and ideologically, constitutes a mighty weapon making people revolutionarily train themselves.

The cadres and party members, with a correct viewpoint and attitude toward criticism, must strive steadfastly to revolutionarily train themselves.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The cadres and party members must temper themselves and compile party-oriented training all the time amid criticism." [No bibliographic reference given]

The cadres and party members can compile revolutionary training and attain the noble ideomental features of a genuine communist through such processes as to positively participate in revolutionary organizational life and make self-criticism, particiapte in mutual criticism, personally receive criticism, and realize their own deficiencies as they see others make criticism.

To loathe criticism and shun ideological struggle is all an erroneous expression of lacking in party spirit and neglecting self-training. Afraid of receiving criticism and failing to positively participate in ideological struggle, not only one will be unable to timely correct one's deficiencies, but can drop out of the revolutionary ranks in the end, his head getting rusty and degenerating. The cadres and party members, by faithfully making self-criticism with a principled attitude toward criticism and self-criticism and going forward to boldly correct their deficiencies, accepting the criticisms of their comrades with an open mind, must thoroughly prepare themselves as chuche-oriented revolutionaries working always filled to overflowing with vigor and enthusiasm, free from senility and stagnation.

What is important in compiling self-training through criticism is above all that of frankly laying out their deficiencies before the masses and incisively criticizing them.

Self-criticism is an important method of self-training to affirm the resolve to frankly lay out one's mistake before other people and correct it. Revolutionary training is the process of the voluntary struggle of people to go forward to consciously remold themselves. To lay out deficiencies, as is, and criticize them constitutes a feature peculiar to a communist who is a voluntary revolutionary fighter, a basic demand of revolutionary training. Only if one voluntarily lays out one's deficiencies and criticizes them, is it possible to precisely seek out a method to correct them and voluntarily temper oneself, and enjoy the trust of the masses as well. When one discovers one's deficiencies with one's own effort rather than others point them out, and criticizes them, as is, before the masses, one comes to hasten the process of training oneself, not to mention that one can quickly correct the mistake one has committed.

A genuine communist revolutionary has no idea of concealing his deficiencies and is not afraid to lay them out before the masses. It may be said that to criticize oneself voluntarily before the masses is like standing before a mirror and looking at one's own face reflected in it. Just as people cannot conceal the scars in their faces reflected in the mirror, they cannot hide their deficiencies before the masses. The masses are very intelligent and they are teachers who even know the cause of the dificiencies and the method to cure them. He who, even as he knows his mistake, is intent on hiding it,

unwilling to frankly lay it out, is, as a matter of fact, a person hard to trust, and cannot be said to be a genuine communist. Once one begings to hide a small deficiency, one could go to the extent of deceiving the party and betraying it, not to mention that it is impossible to correct the deficiencies. People who make revolution, must all know how to frankly lay out out their deficiencies before the masses and incisively criticize them.

The cadres and party members not only must frankly make self-criticism before the masses, but make it a way of life, second nature to examine and criticize themselves even when they are alone. They must hold such an earnest and sincere work attitude as to reflect all the time and sum up what they have done, before going to bed or even while walking, if they have done everything they were supposed to do today, what they have failed to do that could be done, if there was any slip of tongue in talking, if there was anything excessive in their behavior.

What is important in compiling self-training through criticism is also that of accepting the criticisms of comrades with an open mind and going forward to boldly correct the deficiencies.

To approach with sincerity the criticisms of comrades-in-revolution is an important expression showing the extend of revolutionary training. Inasmuch as there is no perfect revolutionary, one could commit mistake in the course of work. The question is how to correct the mistake that has been made. Only he who sincerely accepts the criticisms of comrades and goes forward to correct his mistake, can train himself revolutionarily and prepare himself thoroughly as a genuine revolutionary.

To say to accept criticisms with an open mind means not only to make no arguments that the criticisms are off the mark, but to courageously make sincere efforts to correct the deficiency by action. To consider the advice and criticism of comrades unwelcome is, in fact, no different from shunning critic ism and concealing and dressing up one's mistake and deficiency. The acceptance of criticisms of comrades must always be a conscientious and courageous one, a practical one where words and deeds coincide. He who shuns advice of others or, instead of exerting himself to correct the deficiency that has been criticized, sinks into depression and loses heart because of the criticism, absolutely cannot train and temper himself revolutionarily.

Severe though may be the advice and criticism from their comrades, the cadres and party members must take them as an expression of trust of their comrades-in-revolution, as an expression of warm comradely love, and must now how to accept them with sincerity. He who, flushing with anger even for a small deficiency pointed up to him, tries to justify it, will never ever be able to correct his deficiency nor can he ever accept the help from his comrades extended with a true heart. In order to accept the criticisms of comrades with an open mind, one and all must attain, to begin with, the character to know how to humble themselves, respect the opinions of comrades, and sternly bring their own deficiencies into question. And they must never be afraid of criticism and sincerely seek out a method to correct their deficiencies.

Whether or not one has accepted the criticims of comrades in a principled manner manifests itself in practical action. For one, depressed in spirits because of the criticism directed at himself, to keep the person who has made the criticism at arm's length or think about retailiation is the concrete expression of his lack in revolutionary training, failing to temper himself in the blast furnace of ideological struggle, and is not the genuine feature of a communist revolutionary. Holding the comrades who have made the criticism as benefactors, one must approach them more friendly. Only then is it possible to achieve the principled unity of a collective and bring about improvement in work and life. The cadres and party members, considering the criticisms of their comrades as a tonic indispensable in tempering themselves as revolutionaries, must accept them with an open mind and go forward to train themselves ceaselessly.

What is important in training oneself through criticism is also that of positively participating in mutual criticisms aimed at correcting the deficiencies of comrades.

To positively participate in mutual criticisms is the genuine comradely attitude of helping the comrades-in-revolution prepare themselves thoroughly as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, and the participation in mutual criticisms in itself also constitutes the process of revolutionarily tempering and training oneself.

Essentially, mutual criticisms are aimed at opening the eyes of comrades to their deficiencies and shortcomings, and as such, when one is not aware of one's deficiencies or even though aware of the deficiencies, fails to frankly criticize the deficiencies, mutual criticisms are the expression of love for and trust in the comrade-in-revolution to point out his deficiencies and have a method sought out for the errant comrade to correct his deficiencies.

People, because of the limitations in their recognition ability, can fail either to precisely discover their deficiencies or, unable to hold a correct attitude toward criticism or immersed in old ideas, to frankly lay out their deficiencies. Therefore, the comrades-in-revolution who are living together, must timely open the eyes of the errant comrades based on actual facts. This constitutes helping the comrades-in-revolution with a true heart and an important opportunity to train oneself ideologically. Through the process of ideologically analyzing the deficiencies of comrades and precisely seeking out a method for the correction, not only does one lead his comrades to take to the correct road, but he who makes the criticism comes to have the awareness not to commit the same deficiencies himself, and becomes ideologically awakened.

Mutual criticisms must be conducted through and through on the principle of helping the comrades-in-revolution and strengthening unity. If mutual criticisms are to become a genuine criticism for helping the errand comrade, it is imperative to start from such a warm heart as to regard the deficiencies of the comrade as their own and feel grieved, and become a persuasive critiicism to precisely discover for the errant comrade the cause of his deficiencies and even teach him step by step the method for the correction. Such criticism alone can influence people and correctly indoctrinate comrades, and become an

energetic weapon for advancing work ceaselessly. Even as seeing the deficiencies of comrades that have surfaced in their work and life, to pretend not to see them and fail to timely open their eyes to the deficiencies is not the attitude of preserving and loving comrades with a true heart. Instead of leaving covered up the deficiencies that have surfaced, to timely open the eyes of the errant comrade to them and have them straightened out is truly preserving and loving the comrade-in-revolution and is a sincere attitude on a comradely stand. If one, playing the veteran, does not raise the demands made of work and fails to timely criticize the deficiencies, one will in the end be unable to have the deficiencies of the errant comrade strighted out nor can one go forward to train oneself either.

Criticism must be conducted on a daily routine basis. Only if a deficiency, however trivial, is timely criticized and corrected before it grows bigger, can the errant comrade strighten out his work and go forward to commendably conduct his own training as well. Unless a person's bodily injury is treated timely, it will require surgery in the end, and by the same token, unless the shortcomings of the cadres and party members are timely critizied and corrected, they will in the end come to fall into an inextricable chasm. The cadres and party members, on the principled stand of helping the comrades-in-revolution, must give timely advice and straighten out the deficiencies of their comrades.

In particular, to strengthen criticisms from below has important significance in enhancing the role of the cadres, commanding personnel of the revolution, and having them tempered ideologically. Even if the deficiencies committed by functionaries of the higher echelons are not big, their influence exerted on people of the lower echelons and the aftereffects inflicted on the revolutionary task are great. The functionaries in responsible positions must strive all the more not to slacken their own ideological training in the least, and must ceaselessly temper themselves in the blast furnace of ideological struggle.

Thus to strengthen criticism and self-criticism is an important requirement in ceaselessly heightening the revolutionary training of the cadres and party members and making them acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution and construction. Only by strengthening criticism and self-criticism and making the cadres and party members ceaselessly temper themselves organizationally and ideologically is it possible to admirably bring them up as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and go forward to successfully carry out the enormous revolutionary task facing us today.

All cadres and party members, by boldly jumping into the blast furnace of ideological struggle and positively participating in criticism and self-criticism, shall further strengthen their revolutionary training and thoroughly prepare themselves as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE QUESTION OF THE ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No6, Jun 85 pp 40-45

[Article by O Kil-pang]

[Text] To develop science and technology is one of the important questions arising in successfully pushing socialist, communist construction. Without developing science and technology no country can achieve the growth and prosperity of the nation, and the victorious forward movement of the revolution and construction is unthinkable.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Ours is an era of science and technology. Only if we rapidly develop science and technology, can we expedite socialist construction and develop the people's economy onto a new higher stage, and go forward to successfully solve both the question of improving the living standard for the people and the question of strengthening the might of the country." (Book "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," p 15)

Science and technology is one of the important factors in the development of productive forces. The development of science and technology makes it possible to effectively tap and utilize the natural resources of the country, introduce more efficient technical means to production, and rationalize management activity.

To develop science and technology is an important requirement in stepping up socialist economic construction and strengthening the might of the country.

Socialist economic construction is a rewarding task to materially underpin the independent, creative life of the masses of working people. The economy constitutes the material basis for social life. It is through economic construction that socialist, communist material and technical foundations are thoroughly laid and a material guarantee, which makes it possible to liberate working people from backbreaking labor and satisfy their needs

in life, is created. Only by stepping up socialist economic construction is it possible to completely liberate the masses of working people from the constraint of nature and satisfactorily fill their independent needs in the material aspect of their life, and satisfactorily conduct the task of remolding all aspects of society in accordance with the demands of chuche.

Socialist economic construction is a difficult and complex task which goes forward to conquer nature with a large labor force and material and technical means. This struggle comes to be pushed importantly by the development of science and technology.

Science and technology is an energetic means for the development of the socialist economy. The process of economic construction is none other than the process of introducing the advances in science and technology to production, and the success in economic construction is guaranteed by the development of science and technology. The more science and technology develops, the faster socialist, communist material and technical foundations come to be laid and the more affluent material and cultural life comes to be insured for the masses of working people.

To strengthen scientific research work and develop technology makes it possible above all to successfully realize the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy.

Chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy is a strategic line that must invariably be maintained in socialist, communist construction, and an awesome economic construction struggle that calls for making a great revolution in the domain of science and technology.

The tasks to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy--tasks to satisfactorily solve the questions of raw material, fuel, and motive power relying on the resources of our own country; to firmly insure the self-reliant nature of the people's economy further perfecting the branch structures of the people's economy; to raise the standard of technical provisions of the people's economy one stage higher and place the production and management activity on new scientific foundations--are resolved through the struggle to strengthen scientific research work and ceaselessly improve technology.

To strengthen scientific resarch work and develop technology also constitutes an important condition for insuring an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development.

Success or failure in economic construction depends importantly on how the speed of economic development is insured. The higher the speed of economic development, the faster it is possible to lay socialist, communist material and technical foundations and go forward to successfully occupy the material fortress of Communism.

A high speed of economic development is firmly guaranteed by the development of science and technology. The development of science and technology makes it possible to firmly insure the overall balance of the people's economy,

stepping up research work and technological improvement work aimed at establishing new industrial branches, reinforcing weak branches, and filling missing teeth in production processes. This also makes it possible to raise by far labor productivity and go forward to step up production and construction, seeking out the method to lower the standard of material consumption and rationally utilize materials.

To develop science and technology makes it possible to successfully carry out the enormous economic construction task, making the economic foundations and production potentialities already in place amply display their might.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, today in our country a mighty heavy industry has been thoroughly established with the machine building industry as the core, and the harmonious development of a large-scale central industry and medium, small local industries is being achieved. The production potentialities created in our country are great, and these constitute a great resour-e which makes it possible to develop our economy.

Positively improve the technical production processes and production methods, rapidly developing science and technology, especially engineering technologies such as mechanical engineering and automation engineering, and this alone will make it possible to have such production potentialities already in place show their great worth, and it will be possible to increase production several times more than now even as making working people's labor easier. This bespeaks the fact that the development of science and technology will perform a great function in the fulfillment of the enormous economic construction task facing us.

Very intense at present is the struggle fervor of our working people who have launched, with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, into the struggle to create "the speed of the '80s." When the revolutionary fervor of working people is underlaid with high-level science and technology, it will come to bring even greater material results, and it should be possible to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Truly, to develop science and technology constituttes an important guarantee which makes it possible to energetically step up socialist economic construction.

In developing the nation's science and technology, the intellectuals perform a very important role.

The intellectuals are the direct charge people of the development of the nation's science and technology. The intellectuals serve society mainly with science and technology. They take charge and carry out the task to break fresh ground for science and go forward to achieve technological progress, carrying on and developing the advances made in science and technology by prior generations. Without the positive role of the intellectuals it is impossible to speak about the development of science and technology.

The role of the intellectuals in the development of science and technology grows bigger as society develops, and it grows ever higher in the socialist society. The intellectuals become the genuine masters of society for the first time in the socialist society, and come to dedicate all their wisdoms and talents to the sacred task of science and technology for the sake of the country and the people. Here, they are free from any social constraint and have the material conditions amply insured for their scientific research. That science and technology develops rapidly in the socialist society is related to the basic change that has taken place in the position and role of the intellectuals.

In order that the intellectuals may fully perform their role in the development of science and technology and serve even better for the sake of the country and the people, they must receive the correct leadership of the party and the leader. Under conditions that the intellectuals cannot form a self-contained class of their own, it becomes a question as to what class they must serve, and unlike the workers and peasants, they have a lot of the dregs of old ideas inherited from the past society. The question of the class stand and revolutionization of the intellectuals can be solved satisfactorily only by the leadership of the party and the leader of the working class. When they are faithful to the party and the leader of the working class and sincerely serve for the sake of the society and the people, they can find the reward of a genuine living and score great scientific and technological achievements.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating the precise direction and concrete method of the development of science and technology in each period, each stage of the developing revolution to suit the demands of the law of socialist, communist construction, and embracing the intellectuals in his bosom of love, has brought them up.

It began from the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song retook the lost fatherland and dignity of the nation and had the chuche-oriented developmental direction of science and technology and a correct policy toward the intellectuals established that in our country a wide road to the development of science and technology came to be opened up and that the intellectuals came to enjoy a genuine living, and this road is emblazoned with the history of the implicit political trust and deep solicitude of the great leader and our party for the intellectuals.

Our scientists and technicians, inspired by the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the implicit trust of the party, have dedicated all their wisdoms and energies in the past period in order to realize the farsighted plan of the party and the leader. Our intellectuals, who have always pulsated with one and the same heartbeat of the party, have erected a prospering chollima Korea from the ground up, clearing the ashes and jumping into fire and water if demanded by the party and the leader, and greatly contributed to the awesome task to realize the industrialization of t-e country and the remaking of Mother Nature.

Our scientists and technicians, who are making their ideals and aspirations blossom to their heart's content amid the meticulous oversight of the party

and the leader, have energetically conducted scientific research work in order to solve the scientific and technological quesitons arising in effectively utilizing the nation's economic foundations already laid and put in place and in strengthening the self-reliant nature and chuche character of the national economy and developing the technological revolution onto a new higher stage. Our scientists and technicians, thoroughly establishing chuche in scientific research work and joining forces with the workers, have developed a chuche-oriented industry and produced a great deal of modern plant machinery necessary for nature-remaking projects. Again, they have succeeded in research work to establish a synthetic rubber industry and chemical fiber industry relying on our country's raw materials, and solved numerous scientific and technological questions arising in various branches of the people's economy such as the seed hybridizing method and cultivating method of agricultural crops. It is becoming a great pride of our party that from among the scientists and technicians have emerged many unsung heroes who have fought, giving their all, for the sake of the party and the revolution, for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

That among the scientists and technicians educated and indoctrinated in the bosom of the party noble exploits are being accomplished and new advances are being made in the development of science and technology is precious fruits brought by the sagacious leadership and correct policy toward the intellectuals of our party which, preserving our intellectuals to the utmost, is warmingly leading them.

The scientists and technicians, deeply aware of the lofty intent of our party and demands of the revolution, must respond to the great political trust and solicitude of the party with high achievements in science and technology.

At present our intellectuals are faced with the heavy yet glorious duty to bring about a great turnaround in the development of the nation's science and technology.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The scientists and technicians, thoroughly establishing chuche in their scientific research work and strengthening their creative cooperation with the workers, must go forward to positively solve scientific and technological questions arising in realizing the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy." (Ibid., p 17)

The areas of activity of the scientists and techncians are scientific research work and technological improvement work, and their work achievements manifest themselves in scientific discoveries and technological inventions. The scientists and technicians, energetically launching scientific research and technological improvement work, must make still more scientific discoveries and worthy technological inventions. Only the scientists and technicians, who have greatly contributed to the development of the nation's science and

technology and socialist construction, are people faithful to the party and the leader, and can be said to have qcquitted themselves fully of their basic revolutionary responsibility. The reason why the unsung heroes enjoy such a high evaluation and command people's respect lies in having scored scientific and technological achievements that have rendered a great assistance in stepping up socialist economic construction and improving the standard of living for the people.

The scientists and technicians, deeply engraving infinite loyalty to the party and the leader in their hearts, must dedicate all their energies and wisdoms to the development of the nation's science and technology.

The scientists and technicians, above all thoroughly establishing chuche in scientific research work and technological improvement work, must direct priority attention to solving the urgent scientific and technological questions arising in socialist economic construction in the present period.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the tasks at the tenth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee to bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, giving priority to the electric power industry, extractive industry, and railway transport and further uplifting the production of iron and steel, and improve the standard of living for the people in an epoch-making manner, making a revolution in the light industry and developing agricultural production and fishing industry.

The scientists and technicians, loftily upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade KimIl-song, must launch the struggle to raise the rate of utilization of the currently existing facilities, positively introduce advanced survey methods and excavating methods, and further develop the chuche-oriented industry relying on our country's raw materials and fuel. They must also put great efforts into solving the scientific and technological questions arising in normalizing production and improving the quality of products. The scientists and technicians, by successfully resolving the scientific and technological matters necessary for improving the quality of mass consumption goods and increasing their variety, for developing the foodstuff processing industry, for further improving seed hybridizing work and cultivating methods, must positively contribute to improving the standard of living for the people.

The chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy are tasks of the technological revolution that have arisen in the forefront, based on socialist industrialization that has been completed and on great achievements that have been scored in the prosecution of three technological revolutions, and as such, present new questions in the domain of science and technology. The scientists and technicians, loftily upholding the policy of the party calling for putting great efforts into chucheizing the people's economy, must energetically launch the struggle to more satisfactorily solve the questions of raw material, fuel, and motive power relying on on our country's resources. At the same time, they must dedicate all their wisdoms and talents to the tasks to improve technologies in all branches of the people's economy, realize the comprehensive mechanization, automation, and

remote control of production, and place production processes, production methods, and management activity on new scientific foundations, rapidly developing science and technology.

To raise science and technology onto the world-class standard is an urgent requirement in going forward to solve new questions arising in the domain of science and technology with our own strength, strengthen the might of our country's socialist system, and successfully realize economic and technical cooperation with other countries.

The scientists and technicians, making still more scientific discoveries and inventions in various areas of science and technology and positively introducing advanced science and technology, must raise our nation's science and technology onto the world-class standard at the earliest possible date.

To energetically launch the mass technological innovation movement is one of the important methods to carry out the technological revolution. The mass technological innovation movement is a technological improvement task which relies on the scientific and technological initiatives emerging from among the producer masses and is conducted with their direct participation.

The successful pushing of the mass technological innovation movement requires the help of the scientists and technicians. The workers, because they operate facilities with their hands and directly conduct production, are capable of putting forward worthy scientific and technological ideas and suggestions better than anyone else to increase production and eliminate backbreaking labor. But in their case, it is possible that they are short of the scientific and technological knowledge necessary for consummating the suggestions they have put forward. The scientists and technicians, by enunciating the scientific and technological feasibility of the technological innovation suggestions put forward by the producer masses and solving the scientific and technological questions arising in the realization, must render assistance with utmost sincerity so that their worthy suggestions may be consummated. The scientists and technicians must always prudently approach the scientific and technological suggestions of the workers, and it is important that they personally go down to the production site, join forces with the producer masses, and go forward to energetically launch the struggle for technological innovation.

The scientists and technicians, deeply aware of their own mission and duty, must further enhance their role in the development of science and technology.

To enhance the qualifications and abilities of the scientists and technicians is a basic method to enhance the role of the intellectuals in the development of science and technology.

Success in scientific research rests on the intellectual activity of the scientists and technicians and is the fruition of their searching and creative activity to open up an unknown world. Through speculations in the abstract and continuous experiments based on the prior assets of science and technology created by mankind new principles and laws of science are made clear and new technologies created. Whether or not success can be scored in

scientific research work is influenced largely by the qualifactions of the scientists and technicians.

The scientists and technicians, based on raising their politicoideological standards, must decisively improve their scientific qualifications. The scientists and technicians, establishing the revolutionary study ethos and energetically, steadfastly conducting study, must deeply master the latest scientific achievements in the basic science branch, and broadly, deeply acquire knowledge in their major scientific fields of study. At the same time, they must decisively improve their foreign language standards.

Scientific research organs, colleges and universities must further expand the ranks of the holders of doctoral degree and title of professorship and in particular, must bring up in greater numbers scholars on the level of the holder of the title of professorship or doctoral degree who are capable of making new scientific and technological inventions with a certain outlook on modern science and technology.

To highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is an indispensable requirement in strengthening the role of the scientists and technicians.

Scientific research work and technological innovation work are a creative task to seek out or create what is new in the domain of science and technology, a difficult and complex task that has to break through many bottlenecks and barriers. It is possible that in the course of discovering the laws and principles of nature unknown to human knowledge and coming up with new inventions based thereon, there will inevitably be various difficult barriers and unexpected failures. In scientific research work, it is possible that there will be cases in which 10 years, 20 years, or a whole lifetime will not be sufficient enough to complete a specific task. Such characteristics of scientific research work and technological improvement work call upon the scientists and technicians to practice self-reliance and fortitude.

The scientists and technicians must earnestly, persistently struggle until bringing the scientific and technological tasks on hand to a conclusion, courageously breaking through the bottlenecks and barriers encountered with an attitude befitting the master and an intense sense of responsibility on a firm stand intent on carrying out the tasks unconditionally with their own strength. They must launch a strong struggle against the phenomenon of wavering, knuckling under in the face of failure and barrier or giving up the task on hand halfway through, the phenomenon of relying on a lucky chance or looking up to the higher-ups to resolve all the conditions and methods from beginning to end.

To strengthen the work of insuring the material conditions essential to the development of science and technology is an important guarantee for enhancing the role of the scientists and technicians.

In order to strengthen scientific research work and satisfactorily carry out fresh technological improvement, the maerial conditions must be insured. The rapid development of science and technology and the expansion of

scientific and technological capabilities call for strengthening the work of insuring the material and technical conditions necessary for sceintific research work and technological improvement work.

Scientific research work is a task for the sake of the country for the ages, and achievements in scientific research bring an economic efficacy incomparably bigger than the amount of materiel and fund invested. Therefore, it is imperative to timely provide the materiel and fund necessary for scientific research work and the task for technological innovation. The functionaries, properly holding the stand and viewpoint toward scientific research work, must strive to make the state investment in this domain effectively utilized, on the one hand, and decisively improve and strengthen materiel supply work.

To strengthen organizational guidance work for the development of science and technology is an important requirement in enhancing the role of the scientists and technicians.

In our country, scientific research work and the introduction of new technologies are conducted on a planned basis under the guidance of the party and the state. Only if partywide guidance and administrative organizational work are strengthened, can the scientists and technicians, properly setting the direction of research to suit the policy-oriented demands of the party and displaying intense revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness, successfully carry out the scientific and technological tasks before them.

Partywide guidance is policy-oriented guidance and political guidance. Party organizations, holding collective discussions, must properly set the direction and task of scientific research to suit the policy-oriented demands of the party, and strengthening indoctrination in the unitary ideology of the party and revolutionary indoctrination among the scientists and technicians, strive to make them faithfully serve the party and the revolution, scoring admirable achievements in science and technology, deeply aware of their glorious mission and duty. Again, they must have timely solved the questions pending in the work and life of the scientists and technicians, positively support their commendable initiatives, and have commendably organized the work of political, societywide evaluation of the scientists and technicians who have rendered meritorious services.

To plan and coordinate administrative organizational work together with parywide guidance is an important method to enhance the role of the scientists and technicians. To strengthen administrative organizational work for scientific research work has a particularly important significance relative to the fact that scientific research work takes on a long-term nature and the achievement in research does not manifest itself every hour, every day directly as a solid object as in production. The administrative guidance functionaries of scientific research organs, based on concretely calculating the developmental trend of modern science and technology and our country's specific conditions, must formulate a feasible plan for the development of science and technology, and based thereon, give a specific research quota to each scientist and each technician. And it is important to have the work of creative cooperation between the scientists, technicians and workers correctly organized.

At present, in solving the scientific and technological questions pending in production practice the role of the scientist and technician shock brigade is very great. The "4.15 technological innovation shock brigade," which is energetically launching the technological innovation movement with intense loyalty to the party and the leader, has manufactured more than 136,000 units of plant machinery on its own and introduced more than 278,000 technological innovation proposals to production since the brigade was initiated by the party. In this way it has become possible to give enormous profits to the state, seeking out the potential for conserving a great deal of labor and raw materials and supplies such as steel, and to more energetically push the technological revolution.

Scientific research organs, colleges and universities, strengthening guidance and assistance work for the "February 17 scientist shock brigade," "February 17 scientist and technician shock brigade," and "4.15 technological innovation shock brigade," must strive to make the enrolled scientists and technicians satisfactorily perform their role.

The intellectuals are the direct charge people and forerunners of the development of science and the technological revolution. Our party's trust and expectations of the intellectuals who are serving in the domain of science and technology, are great indeed. All intellectuals, scoring great achievements in science and technology by launching energetic scientific search and positive technological improvement work with an intense pride and confidence, shall positively contribute to the development of the nation's science and technology.

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THE INTENSE MANIFESTATION OF LOYALTY THAT HAS RESPONDED TO THE TRUST OF THE PARTY WITH TECHNOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 46-51

[Article by Pak To-un]

[Text] To manufacture a large-size oxygen separator and introduce the oxygen heat treatment method widely to production arises as a very important and urgent question before key industries such as the metal industry in raising by far labor productivity and further strengthening the self-reliant nature of our country's industry. Oxygen is clamantly essential not only to the breathing and survival of life forms but also to moving modern production processes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, stating at the eighth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee that it was the working class of Nakwon who had produced cranes during the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction period and it was also they who had produced large-size water pumps, taught that the party believed the working class of Nakwon would carry out without fail the assigned task for the production of a large-size oxygen separator, emulating the indomitable fighting spirit displayed by the 10 party members in bygone days.

The working class and technicians of our Nakwon Machine Works who have received such great political trust, by developing a large-size oxygen separator on their own in the short period of a little more than 1 year practicing self-reliance and fortitude and achieving fresh technological innovation capable of its assemblyline produciton, have greatly contributed to realizing the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy. That it was possible to achieve such innovation owes it to the presence of the sagacious leadership of our party going forward to vigorously launch the revolution and construction firmly believing in the masses of people and relying on their strength and of the intense loyalty of the masses going forward to respond to the trust of the party with technology.

The Duty the Party Assigns Is an Expression of Trust

It is the law of nature that the miracles and innovations manfiested among the masses always emerge amid the great leadership of the party of the working class

and its trust in them. What is called trust is an ideological feeling bringing forth a firm union of people of the same mind. The most precious of a thousand, ten thousand kinds of trust is the political trust bestowed by the party and the leader on their soldiers. There is nothing more precious than the political trust of the party, and by this trust people can glorify their political life. For he who makes revolution, it is an unsurpassed happiness and glory to receive the trust of the party, and with that taken away, nothing worthwhile remains. Loyalty to the party and the leader is what has blossomed, rooted precisely in such trust. The party believes in the masses, assigns them revolutionary duties, and leads them so that they may go forward to ceaselessly glorify their political life in the course of fulfilling the duties. The weighty duty the party assigns is none other than an expression of trust, and the weight of the duty is the measuring stick for the weight of the trust. And the partywide duty is the source and starting point which makes the revolutionary soldiers glorify their political life.

The history of Nakwon is a part of our fatherland's history of loyalty that the party and the leader believe in the working class and the working class goes forward to uphold the party and the leader with a true heart.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"After the war the Nakwon Machine Works fixed itself up as a big machine works with its 10 party members as the pillar, and the Nakwon Machine Works has accomplished a great deal of admirable work up till now. It manufactures anything and everything, producing cranes when so told by the party, producing water pumps when so told, and producing excavators when so told." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 26, p 116)

That in the past period the working class and technicians of Nakwon, every time the party assigned them an important duty, have always carried it out admirably, bringing about innovation, or that they have been able to perform an astounding miracle today in the production of a large-size oxygen separator is above all because of the fact that considering the weighty duty assigned by the party as none other than an expression of great trust in them, they have energetically launched the struggle to respond to it with loyalty. The historic experience gained in Nakwon has shown that the working class, when it feels the trusting guiding hand of the party and the leader all the time, can overcome whatever trials, and their faithfulness comes to bear full fruits in the practical struggle to make the intent of the party blossom.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, day in, day out during the formidable Fatherland Liberation War and during the postwar period, and every time a difficult task arose in socialist construciton, came to vist our Nakwon working class and technicians and trusting them, assigned a heavy yet glorious task, and the working class and technicians of Nakwon, engraving it in their hearts as the greatest political trust that the respected and beloved leader, trusting them, assigned a difficult task, and holding that trust as a source of strength, went forward to successfully carry out the difficult revolutionary task. Thus the working class of Nakwon--like the 10 party members who had restored the smashed cupola furnace on their own during the Fatherland Liberation War and produced hand reganades--even on the empty ground during

the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction period produced cranes when so told by the party, produced water pumps when so told, and produced excavators when so told. It was precisely because they learned by experience the party and the leader were always trusting them that they worked miracles beyond imagination in bygone days, with extraordinary strength in every important historic period of the revolution and construction.

The trust of the party in the working class of Nakwon has become an ever more deep and shining one amid the trust and love of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and this has come to bear admirable fruits in the manufacture of a large-size oxygen separator bespeaking the might of a modern machine industry today.

In October of last y e ar expressing his satisfaction that the working class and technicians of Nakwon were highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in order to carry out the task assigned by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the production of a large-size oxygen separator, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il highly evaluated the Nakwon Machine Works as a factory on the great leader's mind, as a factory recorded in the history of our party, and bestowed on our factory the glorious appellation as a factory with the tradition of self-reliance, as a model factory of self-reliance. And, stating that even during the difficult postwar period the working class of the Nakwon Machine Works was trusted and there was no reason now not to trust them, he gave them the faith that they would be quite capable of producing the large-size oxygen separator with their own strength. This touched the Nakwon people tremendously and inspired their intense revolutionary enthusiasm in production and construction.

The party committee strengthened politicoideological work aimed at making the working class and technicians of Nakwon Machine Works deeply engrave in their hearts as none other than the trust of the party in them the glorious duty assigned them by the party and leader with great confidence in them. In the course of politicoideological work aimed at making them work, keeping all the time deeply engraved in their hearts the trust and love bestowed on them by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, we strove to make the working class and technicians of Nakwon deeply think again over the glorious history of their struggle launched with self-reliance and have the faith that they would inevitably be victorious as long as the party and the leader, trusting them in assigning a diccult duty, were leading them. Thus the working class and technincans of Nakwon came to have the firm faith that inasmuch as our party trusted them to the extent of assigning them such a difficult duty as to produce a large-size oxygen separator, they would be able to bring about fresh miracles and innovations without fail in the future too as they had done in the past.

This faith, this confidence solidified in the hearts of the Nakwon people who had walked the one road of loyalty became the decisive factor inspiring our working class and technicians to fresh innovation, and it was because of this that we came to boldly grapple with designing a large-size oxygen separator our style with our own strength along the road our great party was teaching. Truly, the great trust and sagacious leadership of the party and the leader were the source of strength and miracle which made it possible for the

working class and technicians of Nakwon to produce the large-size oxygen separator.

Responding to the Trust of the Party Is the Revolutionary Ethics of a Soldier

Fresh innovation and miracle in production and construction can be brought about only when the loyalty of the masses intent on responding with revolutionary ethics to the trust of the party in them, to the leadership of the party and at the same time to the great confidence placed in them by the party, is intense.

To respond to trust with trust is the ethics which must necessarily be observed in people's life. People consider the ethics the loftiest in their mutual relations, and do not hesitate to give their lives in its cause. In the ethics there are many of them such as the ethics between parents and children, between brethren, between husband and wife, between friends, between comrades. The loftiest and noblest of them all is the revolutionary ethics formed between the leader and the soldiers on the road of making revolution. The unity of the party and the masses, when the shared thought and faith are formed into the revolutionary ethics, becomes the mightiest and forever. That the unity and solidarity of our party and people centered around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been consolidated into the invincible rests on the loftiest revolutionary ethics held by the great leader and the revolutionary ethics of the masses of people toward the party and the leader, and is related to the fact that the ideological unity has been combined with the ethical unity.

The genuine loyalty of the masses of people to the party rests on the ethics of the revolutionary soldiers intent on responding to the trust and benevolence of the party, and because of that, their loyalty becomes a genuine one free of pretense and backsliding, a durable one that does not go back on the oath sworn to respond to the trust, whatever the hardships.

In the past period the Nakwon people have been able to unswervingly walk the formidable road of self-reliance precisely because they have held intense loyalty to respond with the revolutionary ethics to the great trust and benevolence of the party and the leader to the end.

In particular, relative to the fact that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, placing great political trust in the many workers and technicians who have brought about innovations in the production of the large-size oxygen separator, has accepted them into the membership of the Korean Workers Party, the political work energetically launched by party organizations in the factory to make them respond to the trust of the party with the revolutionary ethics has become an important turning point in bringing about fresh innovations in production.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in the course of his administrative guidance for our factory seeing the people's hearts dedicated to the production of the oxygen separator before seeing the machine produced, has placed great political trust in the technicians who have been tested amid practice, to admit them all into party membership.

By the implicit political trust and solicitude of the party several score trusted technicians in their 40s, 50s, who have brought about innovations in the production of the large-size oxygen separator, have become glorious Korean Workers Party members. In view of such deep trust of our party the Nakwon people have been wrapped up in an infinitely strong emotion, and the warmth of their loyalty to the party and the leader has come to be heightened more than ever before. At such a juncture the party committee, joing forces with the Three Revolutions Team, has launched an energetic political work to further promote their intense loyalty to the party and the leader. The party organizations in the factory have made it deeply understood that the great solicitude directed by our party to making the several score people, who have brought about innovations in the production of the oxygen separator, keep engraved in their hearts the glory of their membership in the Korean Workers Party, is none other than the confidence of the party in our collective, and have indoctrinated all employees so as to make them break through barriers and achieve collective innovations with united strength, solidly united with one heart, one will, on the road of responding to the great political trust of the party and the leader.

Here, what was important was that of making them embody their faithfulness to the party not by words but by practice, and this was an especially important question for the working class and technicians of Nakwon.

While making it deeply understood among party members and working people that it is the ethics of a soldier to respond to trust with trust, to respond to trust with loyalty, we have energetically launched organizational political work so as to make them go forward to thoroughly embody the slogan "Let us respond to the political trust and solicitude of the party with an intense political awareness and technology, with loyalty!"

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"... only if the intense revolutionary fervor of working people is correctly combined with advanced technology, can the demands of the speed battle be admirably embodied. That is why we are presenting the slogan 'Let us respond to the political trust and solicitude of the party with an intense political awareness and technology, with loyalty!'" [No bibliographic reference given]

"The speed of the '80s" is a high march speed without parallel which is achieved by the rapid development of science and technology. Therefore, this can be firmly guaranteed only by going forward to develop science and technology even faster by the method of the speed battle while maximally promoting the revolutionary fervor of the masses. From this, based on the ideological theory set forth by the party we have strengthened ideological indoctrination work among the functionaries and party members to make them hold the correct viewpoint that if the ideological consciousness and revolutionary fervor of the masses are heightened, there is nothing in the world that cannot be done, on the one hand, and deeply implanting it in them that producing with our technology without fail a large-size oxygen separator

highly developed and modernized in terms of science and technology is none other than the way of brilliantly carrying on the tradition of self-reliance and responding to the political trust of the party with loyalty. By going forward to launch the efficacy struggle for feature films "Always With One Heart," "The Oath Sworn on That Day," and "A Lofty Living," using various forms and methods such as the study of famous film scipts, the dissemination of film theme songs, and conducting economic agitation, oratorical contest, gathering to meet the 10 party members, the rally of pledge of their children, all connected with the contents of the films, we have led the way in making the burning loyalty of the 10 party members continue to blossom among party members and working people. Through such politicoideological work the working class and technicians of Nakwon Machine Works have come to highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have solved the very difficult scientific and technological questions one by one while selecting not an easy road but a difficult road with a view to giving enormous profits to the state, and at long last have been able to work the miracle of producing in our way the large-size oxugen separator.

The task to design with our own strength and technology and manufacture in our way such a monumental creation in edifice as a large-size oxygen separator which has important significance in implementing the strategic guideline of the party for chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy is by no means an easy thing that can be realized by subjective desires and enthusiasm alone. Without the knowledge of science and technology, no matter how many times they had reaffirmed their oath to acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the party, they would not have been able to move this task one step forward, nor would they have been able to respond to the trust and solicitude of the party with loyalty, nor would they have been able to observe the revolutionary ethics toward the party to the end. Today's self-reliance is self-reliance under conditions that science and technology have highly developed, the economy has been modernized, and socialist construction has advanced onto a higher stage. This is self-reliance to occupy the high fortress of science and technology with our own strength and solve scientific and technological questions in our way with our own raw materials, supplies, and technical facilities. Unless the intense ideomental strength of today's self-reliance is combined with the intense scientific and technological strength capable of occupying the fortress of the latest science and technology, it is impossible to respond to the great trust of the party with technology, with loyalty, nor is it possible to observe the revolutionary ethics toward the party to the end.

In order to make the working class and technicians occupy the fortress of science and technology capable of producing the large-size oxygen separator, we have gone forward with a tight grip on work with the technicians as a party committee-wide task, and focused strength on it. Correctly establishing the system of work with the technicians, we have strengthened partywide guidance so as to make the technical collective in the factory satisfactorily carry out its mission in the prosecution of the technological revolution.

Caught up as they were in technological mysticism in the course of manufacturing the facilities constituting major parts of the large-size oxygen separator,

certain functionaries argued that there was no alternative but to purchase them from foreign countries even if we had to pay high prices as it was still technically too difficult for us to manufacture such complex facilities in our way, or that we must manufacture them in the conventional way because it was within the capability of our country's technical standards. On the other hand, still other functionaries even used the words expedientialists, fame-seekers, in accusing others of dragging their feet trying to manufacture what was impossible to manufacture, or even tried to make a big issue of failures that could happen in the course of research and of the consumption of materials and supplies in such failures. Under such circumstances, with a view to making the working class and technicians observe the ethics toward the implicit trust of the party and the leader deeply believing in the working class of Nakwon, the party committee has gone forward to positivley launch work with the technicians so as to make them examine the questions in our way and solve all the scientific and technological questions in our way as wished by the party. The party committee has made the responsible party and administrative functionaries in the factory, while making efforts to deepen their own knowledge of the production process of the oxygen separator, goal-consciously push ahead with the task to go in among the technicians, hold talks and technical consulttations with them on a daily routine basis, inspire them, and have the pending questions solved.

On the other hand, we have planned and coordinated the task to ascertain the situation of the work of the technicians on a daily routine basis, timely sum up and evaluate it, and have also importantly led the task, as an opportunity presented itself, to give prominence and encouragement to those technicians who have set an extraordinary example in introducing worthy technological innovations to production, displaying intense loyalty like the unsung heroes. Here, what had special significance was that of pushing them so as to manufacture major facilities in our way with their own strength and technology.

If the major facilities of the oxygen separator had been manufactured in the conventional way, it would have been possible to easily solve the question of producing the large-size oxygen separator, but the working class and technicians of Nakwon, seeing the prospects for development and intent on giving enormous profits to the country, vowed to manufacture the major facilities in our way, and considered that so doing was precisely the way of responding to the trust of the party with technology and of observing the revolutionary ethics toward the party. The responsible party and administrative functionaries have positively supported and encouraged such outlook, and on the stand of sharing responsibility together with them even in the event of failures in the course of research,have made the workers and technicians exert themselves wholeheartedly with undivided attention in research work with the peace of mind. And we have striven to make them go forward to boldly,daringly make technological innovations based on their own scientific and technological convictions, unwavering in the face of temporary failures and barriers. We have taken measures to form not one research team for the production of the oxygen separator but several teams of different technological persuasions and make them argue and debate with one another and strengthen mutual assistance. At the same time, through

trade union and Socialist Working Youth League organizations the party committee has held several score times the factorywide consultative conference of technicians with the participation of high-grade skilled workers and all of the engineers and junior engineers, on the one hand, and has gone forward to briskly launch technological innovation prize contest, technological innovation competition, and meetings to publish experiences in technological innovation as well, and has striven to make the role of the "4.15 technological innovation shock brigade" enhanced and creative cooperation strengthened from design to manufacutre between the technicians and high-grade skilled workers, producers.

With a tight grip on science and technology as the key to the solution of all questions, we have led the way in making scientific and technological designs and inventions and technological innovation conducted as a mass movement, and by launching a strong struggle against the phenomenon of overemphasizing production and neglecting science and technology, we have created a societywide atmosphere with a view to briskly launching a movement of creative technological designs in the factory. Under the positive assistance of the researchers and lecturers of the Great Hall of People's Study we have pushed the oxygen separator research collectives partywide to go forward to deepen their research work, receiving more than 1,000 books, magazines, and papers on science and technology and obtaining the necessary scientific and technological data from various scientific research units such as the institutes of technology, the State Committee of Science and Technology, the Agency for Information on Science and Technology, and the Office for Dissemination of New Technologies of the Ministry of Machine Industry of the Administration Council.

In such process has come to be energetically launched the research work for the assemblyline production of large-size oxygen separators that has scored a breakthrough in the development of our country's machine industry. Engrossed in thinking and steadfast, hard search aimed at occupying the fortress of science and technology it was not once or twice that the technological collectives enlisted in this work have stayed up all night and skipped meals. At every such time, thinking of the trust of the party, they have drawn new strangth and courage from it, and on the correct stand that it is the ethics of a soldier to respond to the trust of the party with trust and loyalty, they have boldly grappled with technological innovation, exerted and again exerted themselves even as repeating failure after failure, and gone forward with uncommon enthusiasm to search and again search in order to solve new questions of science and technology. Holding the viewpoint that in order to respond to the political trust of the party with technology and loyalty, their resolve alone is not enough and they must have the necessary standards of knowledge and ability of science and technology, they have researched several score, several hundred scientific and technological papers and data for completing research in but one item, and energetically pushed trial production, researching many scientific and technological sectors not well known to them before. In this way they have perfected the manufacture of new plant facilities never before done in our cluntry, and in the process, have been able to open up a new epoch-making opportunity to develop and launch the latest technology in the manufacture of the oxygen separator.

The working class and technicians of Nakwon through the process of producing the large-size oxygen seaprator have come to firmly reaffirm once again the faith that if they practice self-reliance and fortitute as taught by the party, with intense loyalty to respond to the political trust of the party with technology, they are quite capable of accomplishing without fail any task which the party and the leader, believing in the working class, assign them, however difficult the task may be. In the future too, we shall do everything in order to turn the Nakwon Machine Works into a factory of self-reliance responding to the trust of the party and fix it up as a force of loyalty forever following the party.

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THE BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT OF SOCIALIST REALISTIC THEME SCORED IN THE PRODUCTION OF FILMS

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[Article by Ch'oe Chong-kil]

[Text] This is the 15th anniversary year of publication of "Let Us Produce Still More of Revolutionary Films Reflecting Socialist Realities," a classic paper by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a scretary of the Party Central Committee.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in this historic paper of his based on a comprehensive analysis and generalization of the objective demands of the revolutionary struggle in our era and the demands of the law of socialist literary and art development, has given comprehensive, scientific answers to all the questions arising in producing revolutionary films of realistic theme contributing to the revolutionization, working classization of the whole society. Because of providing a new elucidation of the contents, direction, and methods of creative literary and art works of socialist realistic theme, this paper has greatly contributed to further developing and enriching the chuche theory on socialist, communist literary and art construction.

With the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il publishing this paper the road ahead for the construciton of literature and arts of socialist realistic theme came to be illuminated more clearly, and a new developmental turnaround came to take place in the development of our chuche-oriented film art.

To reflect the socialist realities is one of the basic tasks arising before revolutionary literature and arts such as film.

The formidable realities of our country's socialist construction which is being deepened at a new higher stage urgently call for creating still more of significant works of art vividly, truthfully reflecting them.

As the socialist system is established and the revolution and construction deepen, a basic change comes to take place in people's social position, and

socialist working people, putting a higher aim and demand at the forefront for construction of the communist society, the ideal of mankind, come to more devotedly struggle for the realization.

Literature and arts shouldering the mission to serve for the attainment of the party's revolutionary cause, the socialist, communist cause, must necessarily show such lofty aim and demand of people living and struggling amid the formidable realities of the socialist society, truthfully through the creation of the archetypal human character. Only such works of literature and arts can become a genuine textbook on life, a mighty weapon for revolutionization, working classization, which teaches people precisely what kind of people are the social beings who struggle amid the socialist realities where they live, and how they must live in order to become genuine communist revolutionaries who go forward to fight, giving their all, for the attainment of the party's cause.

In the socialist society the working masses possess a lofty ideological feeling and aim, and are closely linked together with one idea and the same objectives. But in the socialist society, because of its transitional character, the dregs of old ideas still come to remain in people's heads, and because of that, it becomes imperative to continue to energetically launch the struggle to revolutionize, working classize them. The socialist society, precisely through the process of revolutionizing, working classizing people, comes to develop and triumph.

If the works of literature and arts are to become a weapon of ideological indoctrination contributing to the revolutionization, working classization of the whole society, they must truthfully portray the process of human remolding and society remaking to suit the intrinsic characteristics of the socialist society and the law of its development, and create and show archetypal images, vividly depicting people's struggle and life. Only by so doing is it possible to make people go forward to vigorously launch the struggle to revolutionize, working classize themselves and society, comparing the struggle of the positive leading characters depicted in the works of literature and arts and their own life.

It is a very difficult task to produce films depicting the socialist realities. This is related to the fact that not only do the socialist realities encompass the very complex and diverse aspects of life, but it targets the ceaselessly changing and developing real life.

The difficult and complex historic task to depict the socialist realities has been admirably resolved by producing many outstanding films reflecting chuche-oriented communist social beings and their lives under the energetic guidance of our party.

Our film art, by moving forward along the road illuminated by the Party Center, ushered in the heyday of its development in the 1970s, and is ceaselessly deepening and developing onto a higher stage today. Thus in the past period the production in large numbers of diverse films of realistic theme high in ideoartistry has adorned the flower garden of our film art more brilliantly and contributed greatly to revolutionizing, working classizing party members and working people.

The innovative success scored in the production of films of socialist realistic theme lies above all in the admirable creation of the archetype of a chuche-oriented communist social being holding infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, to suit the demand of our developing revolution for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"What is most important in bringing up people as genuine revolutionaries, communsits, is that of deeply implanting in their hearts infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution. Our literature and arts, necessarily directing priority attention to this, must depict in a deeply stirring manner the questions arising in nurturing their loyalty to the party and the revolution." [No bibliographic reference given]

Faithfulness to the party and the leader constitutes the loftiest ideomental feature of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries. Only he who has engraved in his heart faithfulness to the party and the leader as the revolutionary faith and ethics, can go forward to courageously overcome all kinds of trials and barriers standing in the way of the forward movement of the revolution and remain faithful to the leader's cause to the end.

In the 1970s a new turnaround happened in our developing revolution and the great task to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology was energetically pushed. This urgently called for positively stepping up the task for the revolutionization, working classization of all members of society and bringing them up as communist social beings with the chuche revolutionary world view precisely and thoroughly established.

To create the genuine archetype of such a communist social being infinitely loyal to the party and the leader was an important task presented by the socialist realities before the film art. This was reserved for our party to brilliantly solve by enunciating the task of the film art to create the archetype of a communist revolutionary who has engraved in his heart faithfulness to the party and the leader as a faith and by energetically leading this task.

The leading characters in the feature films produced under the guidance of our party such as "Eagles of the Mountaintop," "The Fourteenth Winter," and "County Party Responsible Secretary" give profound philosophical answers to the questions as to what kind of people are the social beings demanded by our realities and what is that which constitutes the core of their ideomental characteristics. The leading characters of the films are the archetype of new social beings in an infinitely lofty and beautiful mental world who, holding the noblest and cleanest of loyalty to the party and the leader, seek the genuine reward and happiness of a living in faithfully working, giving their all, whether or not nayone looks, whether or not anyone knows.

Our film art, by admirably depicting chuche-oriented communist social beings, has truthfully unfolded, as a vivid artistic canvas, the characteristics in terms of character and life of the independent social beings demanded by the socialist realities, and has become able to attain its face as communist anthropology. For having given the answers to the questions as to what is the way of living a most worthy life not only in the period of a fierce battle with raining bullets and shells but also in our era which is the period of socialist, communist construction, and how faithfulness to the party and the leader should be engraved in the heart and displayed, our film art has energetically contributed to revolutionizing, working classizing people. And, by vividly and impressively unfurling the archetypal character of a new social being from which all working people must learn, our film art is serving as a powerful means of mass indoctrination with a tremendous influencing power.

Today the brilliant image of a chuche-oriented communist social being created by our film art is performing a great function in the formation of our people's revolutionary view of the leader, and is energetically inspiring them to the revolutionary struggle and construction task. This constitutes the most brilliant achievement scored on the road of constucting a chuche-oriented film art serving our revolutionary cause.

Another achievement scored in the production of films of socialist realistic theme is that of having thoroughly embodied the contemporary spirit in films abiding by the line and policy of the party.

To embody the contemporary spirit is one of the basic requirements in creating works of revolutionary literature and arts.

Apart from the times and the social system, literature and arts cannot depict social beings as a contemporary archetype or an archetypal life embodying the intrinsic nature and law of the course of history. Only works of literature and arts which have depicted social beings and their lives in their relationships with the times and the social system, can become truthful works of realism and a genuine mirror of the times and life. Therefore, in order to truthfully reflect the socialist realities, it is imperative of necessity to show social beings and their lives on today's height of the contemporary spirit.

The contemporary spirit reflects the basic aims of the times and life. In order to correctly embody the contemporary spirit in works of literature and arts, it is imperative to present the urgent, significant matters demanded by life, and resolve them to suit the aim of the times.

Our party has led the way in the production of films to sharply present significant matters demanded by the times and the revolution, abiding by the line and policy of the party, and depict them in depth through an archetypal life.

Our film art under the guidance of the party has produced many films such as feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary" embodying the contemporary

spirit on a high standard. Feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary," presenting important questions our party is intent on solving today when the great task to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is being energetically pushed, has given artistic answers in depth. Earnestly reflected in this film are the question of establishing the ethos of absolutism, unconditionality in implementing the line and policy of the party, the question of revolutionary camaraderie and ethics, and the question of the party work method and work style, which are social matters demanded by our revolution and life. In the human character and life depicted by the film the thought and aim of the times are energetically running, and the spirit of the times is dynamically pulsating. Because of the actuality and militancy of its contents oriented in the chuche ideology and the sharpness of its sociopolitical questions, the film has a great significance in terms of recognition indoctrination.

Today the revolutionary fervor and mettle of our people going forward to energetically step up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology with "the speed of the '80s" under the leadership of the party and the leader, and the resolute fighting spirit against the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet gang and the long-cherished national desires and aim of our people to attain the fatherland reunification cause are becoming the contemporary spirit running through our film art of realistic theme. This constitutes one of the important factors which determines the main ideoaesthetic characteristics of our film art with the socialist realities as the theme, and guarantees a great significance in terms of recognition indoctrination.

Thus our film art, by timely reflecting in depth the line and policy of the party, has become an art energetically serving politics, a powerful means to indoctrinate, organize, and mobilize people so as to make them carry out the revolution and construction even better.

A major achievement scored in the production of films of socialist realistic theme is also that of having pioneered new theme areas of the socialist film art, depicting in depth the process of the revolutionization, working classization of working people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"What is most important in reflecting the socialist realities in works of literature and arts is that of depicting in depth the process of working people going forward to thoroughly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, in other words, the process of their revolutionization, working classization." [No bibliogrpahic reference given]

Films depicting the process of people's revolutionization, working classization, such as feature films "Flowering Village," "Working Family," and "The Question of Our Family," are productions of a new realistic theme which have truthfully depicted the process of the revolutionization of working people. The films,

by sharply presenting the manifestation of the dregs of old ideas still remaining among people such as individualism, egoism, conservatism, and passivity, and by truthfully depicting their remolding process through an incisive struggle and their life thereafter, impressively show the process of development of the ideological consciousness of socialist working people. Films of such theme, concretely seizing one dimension each of the question of revolutionization, working classization and starting from the revolutionization of oneself first to the revolutionization of one's sub-workteam and then work team, and going forward to broadly deepen the question to revolutionizing the shop and neighborhood, truthfully show the process of members of society of all strata such as the working class, the peasantry, and the intellectuals getting revolutionized.

Thus elucidating the law of the developing realities wherein the whole society is getting revolutionized, the films enunciate the profound truth that revolutionization is for everyone and must ceaselessly be deepened.

Feature films "Working Family" and "The Question of Our Family" and follow-up films show such characteristics of depiction well.

Feature film "Working Family," by presenting the revolutionization of a working-class family as its basic plot and by enunciating the profound thought that even for a member of the working class it will not do to forget his roots, and even if he is aware of his roots, unless he ceaselessly revolutionizes himself, he will degenerate, has shown philosophically in depth that even the leading class of the revolution must continue to revolutionize itself.

Feature film "The Question of Our Family" and follow-up films, presenting one dimension each of the concrete question arising in family revolutionization, have truthfully reflected the socialist realities wherein beginning with one family first, its relatives and neighbors gradually get revolutionized and ultimately, the whole society will get revolutionized.

Our film art, by producing many films depicting the process of the revolutionization, working classization of working people, has pioneered new theme areas, and casting off the tendency of bygone days to cling to solving technical questions in production alone, has become a genuine anthropology showing in depth the process of the development of people's ideological consciousness.

Thus our film art, by producing many excellent films depicting the process of people's revolutionization, working classization to suit the mission of literature and arts which must serve for human remolding, has registered an epoch-making advance in the development of socialist literature and arts.

It constitutes an important achievement scored by our film art that many films high in ideoartistry have been produced by enhancing the political nature and ideological character of the films and making the originality of artistic depiction commendably come alive in producing revolutionary films reflecting the socialist realities.

To insure a high ideoartistic character of works and enhance their politico-ideological quality and artistic value is an invariable principle our party maintains in creating works of literature and arts.

Today our revolution is dynamically moving forward, taking on diverse complexions on a very awesome scale. Literature and arts reflecting the socialist realities wherein contents of the revolution have become profound and enriched, must necessarily be not only incomparably profound and rich in their ideological contents but nonrepetitive and original in their artistic depiction as well.

Our party, by maintaining the principle in producing films of socialist realistic theme to go forward to depict life and social beings always in the direction of prominently emphasizing class consciousness and giving prominence to the socialist patriotic thought, has made the political nature and ideological character of feature films admirably insured.

Feature films "Apple Picking Time," "Swaying Grasses," and "The Old Brigade Commaner" are successful productions which have commendably insured their political nature and ideological character by depicting our people's struggle for socialist construction in depth based on fervent love for the socialist fatherland and intense class awareness. Such films, even as depicting a common yet significant life frequently seen in the socialist realities, have it underlined deeply with political faith and class awareness.

Our film art has enhanced the politicoideological character, and at the same time admirably insured the originality of artistic depiction in productions.

Creative works must essentially be nonrepetitive and original.

Inasmuch as life is diverse and people's demands for art are also diverse, artistic depiction must always be fresh and distinctive.

The originality of artistic depiction in films manifests itself in seeing life always with a fresh eye and going forward to interpret and solve the questions presented by life, with originality.

In the past period our film art has produced a series of many pieces of film reflecting the rich, significant life of a specific character existing in the socialist realities. The originality of depiction in our films graphically manifests itself in the richness of epic colors determining the diversity and freshness of the seed, individual human characters and characteristics of artistic depiction.

Our film art broadly contains significant questions presented by life from the question of faithfulness to the party and the leader, the question arising in revolutionizing, working classizing people, the question of tightly running the nation's economy to the question of establishing the socialist way of life. And it has created diverse human images indeed from the characters of different

strata such as the workers, peasants, soldiers, working intellectuals and party functionries and members of Three Revolutions Teams to the younger generation which has grown up in the bosom of the socialist system, together with people who have waled the one road of loyalty from liberation to the present day.

In our film art there are also films of legitimate drama and unique films combining comedy with legitimate drama as the basics, bright and cheerful paeonic films and films of light comedy containing astringent criticism of the negative, epic films on a large scale and elegant short films. Thus our film depiction world has become widened in breadth and the flower garden of the chuche-oriented film art has become even more enriched.

Thus with brilliant achievements scored in the past period in the production of films with the socialist realities as the theme under the sagacious guidance of the party, in our country the heyday of the revolutionary art serving for the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology has come to be ushered in.

By continuing to thoroughly embody the thought and intent of the party in the film art area we shall in the future the same as in the past produce still more of revolutionary films with socialist realistic theme and positively contribute to the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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EFFECTIVELY UTILIZING PRODUCTION POTENTIALITIES IS AN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION TASK

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No6, Jun 85 pp 57-62

[Article by Kwon O-hon]

[Text] The historic tenth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has set forth a militant task to highly display the production potentialities of the chuche industry with a view to successfully carrying out the enormous construction task facing us in the present period.

To highly display the production potentialities of the chuche industry is a firm guarantee for strengthening the nation's economic might and improving the standard of living for the people in an epoch-making manner and developing the economy at an uninterrupted high rate of speed.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Today the production potentialities created in our country are very great. If all branches, all units of the people's economy maximally mobilize and utilize the production potentialities already in place, it is possible to produce even more products with existing facilities." [No bibliographic reference given]

One of the crucial questions to which deep attention must always be directed in order to successfully carry out socialist economic construciton is that of effectively utilizing the production potentialities already created and put in place.

The production of material wealth comes to be ceaselessly increased through the process of creating new production capacities and at the same time effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place. Production potentialities are the maximal possibilities to increase production on the production foundations already laid, and as such, effectively mobilizing and utilizing them constitutes a basic method to increase production by far even without constructing additional factories and enterprises.

To effectively utilize the production potentialities already in place makes it possible above all to step up production and construction with existing economic resources and insure a high rate of speed of economic development.

To realize a high speed of expanded reproduction is a basic requirement in successfully attaining the basic objectives of socialist economic construction.

In order to conduct socialist expanded reproduction at a high rate of speed, it is imperative to expand the scope of production and at the same time maximally, effectively mobilize and utilize all the potential for production growth.

Because of various factors operating in the course of conducting societywide production, in no small number of cases the production potentialities already in place are not fully utilized. The state of utilization of production capacities comes to depend on the extent of completion of the branch structures, the degree of production elements insured, the level of development of science and technology, the standards of guidance and management of the economy, the ideological consciousness of the producers and the standards of their technical skills. It is imperative to maximally insure all such factors and bring the production capacities, which are being actually put to use, closer to the production potentialities already in place. However great production potentialities have been created and put in place by construction factories and enterprises, that would rather be a waste of societywide labor if the standards of utilization of the production capacities were low.

If all branches, all units, energetically launching the struggle for effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place, improve the technical economic conditions and complement missing segments and production processes, they can raise by far the standard of utilization of the currently existing production capacities. The more the linkages between production processes are rationally insured, operating the production facilities at full capacity with full load, the more it will become possible to effectively utilize the production capacities and satisfactorily produce and insure timely in material terms the means of production and consumption goods needed for economic development and people's life. This constitutes a firm guarantee which makes labor productivity raised, product cost lowered, and a rapid growth of net social income constituting the source of socialist accumulation, insured. The more the production potentialities already in place are effectively utilized, the more it will be possible to smoothly dovetail the distribution, exchange, and consumption of the means of production and consumption goods, increasing production in a short period without putting any great effort into it. In this way it will become possible to firmly realize a high speed of economic development.

To effectively utilize the production potentialities already in place also makes it possible to enhance the economic efficacy of capital investment, make production grow rapidly, and insure rational management and operation.

In order to enhance the economic efficacy of capital investment, it is imperative to economically utilize funds and successfully carry out capital construction, on the one hand, and maximally, effectively move the factories and enterprises built with capital construction investment. Only then is it possible to timely recover the capital invested in production expansion and ceaselessly conduct socialist expanded reproduction, and obtain the optimum economic achievement with the minimum outlay. This is an intrinsic demand of socialist economic construction.

The question of rapidly recovering the enormous funds invested in the construction of factories and enterprises and rapidly increasing gross social product and national income to suit the growth of investments in capital construction comes to be successfully solved, in the final analysis, through the process of effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place. Only by effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place and increasing production will it become possible to strengthen the production-consumption likages between the branches of the people's economy, between factories, enterprises and enhance profitability on a people's economy-wide basis as well.

All this shows that in order to step up socialist economic construction and rapidly improve the standard of living for the people, it is imperative to energetically launch the struggle to effectively utilize the production potentialities already in place.

To effectively utilize the production potentialities already in place arises as an even more important question as socialist economic construction is successfully pushed and the economy reaches a higher developmental standard.

In the early period of socialist economic construction productive capital construction aimed at overcoming the economic backwardness inherited from the old society and creating an independent economic structuve comes to be launched briskly in various branches of the people's economy, and in step therewith, new production capacities come to be created largely.

The more socialist economic construction advances, the more the party and state of the working class must put efforts into effectively utilizing the production potentialities of the economic foundations already laid while continuing to launch the struggle to equip various branches of the people's economy with modern technical profisions and create new production capacities. Only then is it possible to increase accumulation and go forward to ceaselessly expand production, and insure the people's living conditions on a high standard commensurate with the socialist society.

Amply created in the socialist society are the conditions and possibilities for maximally, effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place. In the socialist society the ideological consciousness and technical and cultural standards of the working people participating in production come to be ceaselessly enhanced under the correct guidance of the party and the state, and one and all with the same objectives and interests come to positively participate in the struggle to effectively

utilize the production capacities already in place. Again, as the superiority of a planned economy is highly displayed, technology is rapidly developed, and the economic organizer function of the state is strengthened in the socialist society, favorable conditions for effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place come to be insured.

Only by utilizing all these favorable conditions and possibilities that the socialist system provides and correctly mobilizing and utilizing the production potentialities already in place can the party and state of the working class go forward to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The realities of our country wherein socialist economic construction is being energetically launched at a new higher stage urgently call for utilizing more effectively than ever before the tremendous production potentialities of the self-reliant economy already in place.

By erecting large-scale heavy industry factories, light industry factories, and medium and small local industry factories everywhere in the country in the past period under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the correct guidance of our party, our people have thoroughly laid the foundations of a socialist self-reliant national economy.

The foundations of our self-reliant national economy have been developed in a many-sided way and equipped with modern technical provisions so as to make it possible to basically insure with domestic production the means of production and conumption goods needed for economic development and people's life, and constitute a comprehensive economic system which develops relying on our own raw materials bases. Our self-reliant economic foundations for a heavy industry with the machine building industry as the core, a modern light industry, and a developed rural economy possess great production potentialities capable of insuring a high speed of economic development, actively setting the balance of expanded reproduction.

The production pot 'ities of a self-reliant economy have come to be even more expanded as multi-phase prospective plans for the laying of socialist material and technical foundations and technological improvement work have been successfully carried out, and as many factories and enterprises have been improved, expanded, and constructed anew. As a result of comprehensive technological improvement energetically pushed, in the period between 1960 and 1980 the scope of our country's productive fixed assets grew more than tenfold nationwide, and during the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan alone, with 17,785 modern factories and shops constructed, the nation's economic foundations have come to be strengthened even more.

The production potentialities already in place come to show their great worth when the balances are rationally set between the industries relying on our own raw material, fuel, motive power bases and the developed agricultural branches, between the extractive industry and the processing industry, between the processing industry branches, between the production of the first-stage processing goods and the second-stage, third-stage processing goods, and between the production processes.

Into the 1980s, with certain production processes of heavy and light industries complemented under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, the balances between interbranch, intrabranch production processes have been insured even better, and the production bases already in place have been strengthened. At the same time, with new industrial branches relying on our country's resources newly established and the struggle energetically launched to revamp the industrial branches using imported raw materials and fuel into industries using domestic raw materials and fuel, it has become possible to develop the economy even faster.

In particular, with the technological revolution positively pushed in all branches of the people's economy and the overall standard of technichal provisions of the people's economy further improved, the possibility to make production grow rapidly has come to be enhanced incomparably. In step with the modernization of the people's economy successfully pushed following the historic Sixth Party Congress, the plant facilities of factories and enterprises have come to be renewed and the comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation, and automation of production processes positively pushed. Great achievements have been scored in realizing the comprehensive mechanization, automation, and remote control of key industrial branches such as the extractive industry, metal industry, chemical industry, and construction materials industry, and construction, transports, and communciations, and in realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy. Thus the standard of technical provisions of the economic foundations already laid has come to reach a high stage, and the nation's economic might has come tc be strengthened even more.

Only when these tremendous production potentialities held by our self-reliant national economic foundations are maximally, effectively utilized is it possible to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in production and construction and successfully occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction, and go forward to provide sound economic flundations commensuate with the completely victorious socialist society.

In the present period what arises as an important question in effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place is above all that of normlaizing the production of all branches of the people's economy on a high standard.

Production potentialities are the total production capacities of the prouduction foundations. Depending on how much of the production capacities is displayed in the process of production comes to be determined the standard of utilization of the production potentialities. The question of effectively utilizing the production potentialities may be said, in the final analysis, to be a task to make the currently existing factories and enterpirses normalize production and display their capacities to the fullest extent. Therefore, for the factories and enterprises to normalize production, amply securing raw materials, fuel, and supplies and commendably conducting facilities maintenance, technical management, arises as the most important question in effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place.

In the present period, what arises as a priority requirement in solving the question of raw materials and supplies is that of giving a definite priority

to the extractive industry over the processing industry and decisively increasing the production of coal and various kinds of iron ore. Only by increasing the production of coal and iron ore is it possible to further strengthen the production foundations already laid and maximally, effectively utilize the production potentialities.

By ceaselessly going forward focusing strength on the Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan districts we must satisfactorily insure the growing demands of the processing industry for raw materials and fuel. At the same time, we must energetically launch the struggle to substitute our domestic raw materials and fuel for certain raw materials and fuel which are either in short supply or nonexistent in our country.

What arises as an important question in effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place is also that of going forward to rapidly develop science and technology.

The degree of manifestation of the production potentialities depends largely on the state of material conditions insured, and at the same time, on the solution of scientific and technological questions. Inasmuch as the struggle to effectively utilize the currently existing production potentialities is a task to increase production with existing resources, only by correctly solving the scientific and technological questions is it possible with no additional or little investment to achieve a high economic success.

In order to maximally utilize the currently existing production capacities of factories and enterprises, it is imperative to equip the production processes with modern technical provisions and further improve the standard of their modernization. To that end, it is imperative to timely solve the scientific and technological questions arising in complementing missing processes such as before and after treatment processes.

The experience of advanced units such as the Kangson Steel Complex shows that an important method to effectively utilize the production potentialities lies in energetically launching technological improvement work and extending the life of technical means and modernizing them The production capacity of the blooming mill of the Kangson Steel Complex, as a result of many technological proposals adopted in the past 30 years, has now increased vastly beyond comparison with the 60,000 ton level in the 1950s.

If the spinning and weaving industry were to accelerate the speed of spinning machine's spindles, here alone it would be possible to otain a large additional spinning capacity, and the introduction alone of looms operating without shuttles would make it possible to produce a great deal more fabric with the currently existing looms.

In particular, because energetically launching technological improvement work through the introduction of new technologies operates to improve production processes and lower the standard of material consumption per unit of product, so doing makes it possible to economize by far electricity and coal, raw materials and supplies. The struggle experience of "4.15 technological

innovation shock brigade" members scientifically proves this. Members of the "4.15 technological innovation shock brigade" in North P'yongan Province, by introducing more than 34,600 technological innovation proposals to production in the past 5 years, have conserved enormous amounts of raw materials and supplies such as 320 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, more than 110,000 tons of steel, and more than 83,000 tons of coal while members of the "4.15 technological innovation shock brigade" and Three Revolutions Teams members in the railway transport branch, adopting 8,584 technological innovation proposals in the past 5 years, have made it possible to conserve a great deal of raw materials, fuel, and supplies such as more than 66,000 tons of steel and more than 4,800 tons of fuel oil.

A great potential lies in solving scientific and technological questions and at the same time in improving technical management and plant facilities by energetically launching a mass technological innovation movement.

The working class of Pyongyang Textile Machine Works has energetically launched the struggle to commendably conduct facilities maintenance, and as a result, the plant facilities which have been in use for many years are still today operating as normally as new facilities, producing precision products.

The working class of Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant has conducted the inspection and maintenance of its boilers on a planned basis, and as a result, even today after nearly 20 years of use the boilers are amply showing their capacities, operating with full load.

In particular, with the energetic launching of the "movement of loyalty to create model machine learning from No 26 lathe" constituting a revolutionary turnaround in facilities maintenance, plant facilities have come to be restored to the original state and improved in a modern away. Amid the sweeping flames of this movement have come to emerge nationwide in a short period more than 577,000 model machines, more than 39,000 model machine work teams, more than 3,000 model machine shops, and more than 1,000 model machine factories, and 3 factories have come to be honored with the "commendation as No 26 model machine factory."

This shows that if technological improvement work is energetically launched and facilities maintenance, technical management, improved, it will be possible to increase production vastly on existing production foundations.

What is important in effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place is also that of strengthening the conservation system.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"In the present period, to energetically launch the production increase and conservation struggle constitutes an important condition for further developing the nation's economy." [No bibliogrpahic reference given]

To eliminate the phenomenon of waste and strengthen the conservation struggle arises as an urgent question before all branches, all units of the people's economy in rationally utilizing societywide assets and stepping up socialist construction. For the material production branches to eliminate the phenomenon of waste of raw matrerials, supplies, and labor and strengthen the conservation struggle arises as an even more urgent question as the production potentialities grow. This is so because the bigger the production potentialities, the bigger the scope of production resources that can be obtained by proportionate conservation.

If all branches of the people's economy eliminate the phenomenon of waste and strengthen the conservation system, the strained state o raw materials, supplies, and labor will be resolved by far and it will be possible to produce and construct more with the conserved material assets and labor.

What is important in effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place is also that of properly formulating the measures aimed at mobilizing and utilizing the potential which has not yet been introduced to production.

What constitutes large proportions in the potential remaining buried not yet introduced to production are industrial waste and by-product, and idle materials and old materials remaining buried in organs, enterprises, and households.

Recently our party, based on a scientific analysis of the situation that by having daily necessities produced by several factories specializing in their production it is impossible to satisfy the people's demands for them and that the scope of societywide potential not yet introduced to production is very big, has taken a sagacious measure for positively organizing and substantially operating daily necessities shops and work teams, household work teams and side business teams. This measure constitutes a sagacious step which works to increase the production of daily necessities mobilizing and utilizing industrial waste and by-product, idle materials, idle facilities, idle labor, and raise working people's cash income, a correct measure aimed at effectively utilizing the production potentialies in place.

In order to make daily necessities shops and work teams, household work teams and side business teams show their worth, it is imperative to scientifically determine their scope, number, and kind of job consistent with the state of raw materials insured and the societywide demands for the goods. The struggle must be energetically launched to gradually renew their production facilities and tools of labor with more advanced ones, settle the producers into their jobs, lower the product cost and improve labor productivity, raising their technical skill standards, and improve product quality. Again, it is imperative to scientifically conduct the management activity, and precisely compute and pay remuneration to the producers according to the quantity and quality of their labor.

In addition, it arises as an urgent question to formulate measures for potential materiel mobilization work to mobilize production machinery, raw materials and supplies remaining buried societywide and hand them over to

the needy branches and for rationally utilizing production machinery low in operational rate and production buildings low in utilization rate.

In order to step up socialist economic construction, positively utilizing the production potentialities already in place, it is imperative first of all to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the economic guidance functionaries.

Just as success or failure in all tasks is influenced largely by the role of commanding personnel of the revolution, the question of effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place, in the final analysis, also comes to depend importantly on how the economic guidance functionaries acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role.

The economic guidance functionaries, positively displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, must go forward to normlize production on a high standard. The economic guidance functionaries, positively searching and mobilizing all kinds of inner reserves and possibilities, must amply provide raw materials, supplies, and reserve parts, and by timely insuring cooperative production and correctly dovetailing production and transportation, must operate all factories and enterprises with full load.

Our functionaries and working people, deeply bearing in mind that the struggle to effectively utilize the production potentialities already in place is an important task that must necessarily be resolved in the present period, must positively participate in making creative designs, technological innovations and inventions for the improvement of the means of labor and production processes and the rational and economical utilization of raw materials and supplies, and must ceaselessly improve their own technical skill standards.

Next, in order to step up economic construction, positively utilizing the production potentialities already in place, all branches, all units of the people's economy must correctly utilize economic leverages.

In the socialist society, which is a transitional society, economic leverages are utilized as the means of stimulus and control to consolidate and develop socialist ownership, increase societywide production, scientize and rationalize economic management, and enhance material interest in labor. For effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place, too, economic leverages must be correctly utilized.

Organs for planned financing, factories and enterprises, by correctly utilizing value leverages such as cost, price, and net income and properly formulating the total industrial production volume plan, cost plan, and profitability plan and strictly controlling their fulfillment, must strive to eliminate the tendencies of increasing production through the state's additional investment and effectively utilize the production potentialities already in place.

All factories and enterprises, correctly utilizing wage, bonus, and incentive pay which are economic leverages in realizing the distribution according to

labor, must encourage and stimulate production increase and technological development, conservation of raw materials and improvement of product quality, and properly implementing the independent economic accounting system, rationally solve the questions of the creation and utilization of fixed assets and fluid funds, of the expenditure of labor and remuneration, of the buildup and utilization of enterprise funds and bonus funds, and by so doing must strive to conduct operations so as to efiectively utilize the production pontentialities already in place.

Next, the task which arises in effectively utilizing the production potentialities already in place and stepping up economic construction is that of enhancing the role of and strengthening the control by the organs of supervision and control. Here, what is important is that of exercising supervision and control so as to make the laws and regulations of the state strictly observed.

The organs of supervision and control must strictly establish the discipline of carrying out the established state plan, the materials supply discipline, and the fiscal discipline, and strongly struggle against phenomena such as failing to fulfill state plan quotas and misappropriating, wasting state assets.

All fiscal control organs, by strictly exercising fiscal control over the supply and utilization of funds, wage payment and payment into state treasury projected in the budget attendant upon plan fulfillment, operational loss and violation of fiscal discipline, must stimulate the maximal utilization of the production potentialities in place.

All functionaries and working people, by thoroughly implementing the party policy calling for positively utilizing the production potentialities already in place and stepping up economic construction, shall bring about a ceaseless upsurge in the struggle for socialist construction and improvement of the people's living standard this year, a meaningful year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

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THE QUESTION OF IMPROVING QUALITATIVE INDICATORS IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

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[Article by Kim Won-sok]

[Text] Today one of the important methods to go forward to further step up socialist economic construction which is being launched at a new higher stage is that of ceaselessly improving the qualitative indictators of production.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"We must direct great attention in the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions to improving the quantitative indicators of production and at the same time the qualitative indicators such as labor productivity, cost per unit of product, and quality of products." [No bibliogrqphic reference given]

To improve the qualitative indicators of production is one of the struggle tasks which must be perpetually adhered to in socialist economic construction.

Socialist economic construction is a rewarding struggle to conquer nature and provide an independent, creative material and cultural life for the masses of working people. Here, all the production resources of the nation such as labor and facilities, materials and funds come to be mobilized and utilized. Only by rationally combining such resources of men and materiel and maximally enhancing the efficacy in their utilization is it possible to go forward to step up economic construction at a high speed. Unless all the resources of the nation are effectively utilized it is impossible to quickly increase the production of material wealth nor is it possible to satisfactorily realize the independent aims and demands of the masses of working people. The more socialist economic construction deepens, the more it arises as an important question to commendably utilize the resources of the nation.

It is precisely the qualitative indicators that show how effectively all the nation's resources of men and materiel are utilized in production and construction. Included in the qualitative indicators are various kinds of indicators

such as indicators reflecting the individual dimensions of management activity such as labor norm, rate of utilization of facilities, and standard of material consumption per unit of product, and indicators reflecting comprehensive dimensions of management activity such as cost, profitability, and quality of products. It is by the standards of qualitative indicators that the efficacy of utilization of labor and facilities, materials and funds comes to be indicated and success in economic construction influenced largely. Therefore, only by ceaselessly improving the qualitative indicators is it possible to go forward to further step up production and construction and systematically improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

To improve the qualitative indicators constitutes above all an important guarantee which makes it possible to have the production potentialities maximally displayed.

Societywide production is a very complex process of activity conducted amid the production-consumption linkages of many factories and enterprises. Because of the complexity of societywide production, unexpected questions of various kinds can happen in economic management and in consequence, it is possible that all the production conditions will not be properly insured. This being so, certain differences can happen between the production capacities of the economic foundations already laid and the level of their actual utilization, and because of this, the question of maximally displaying the production potentialities always comes to arise importantly in socialist economic construction.

Inasmuch as the production potentialities are the maximal possibility to increase production on the economic foundations already laid, how highly the potentialities are displayed comes to be determined by the standards of qualitative indicators. If the standards of qualitative indicators are low, the production potentialities will not be able to show their full worth proportionately, and conversely, if they rise higher, the economic foundations already laid will come to admirably show their efficacy.

If iron works improve their blast furnace utilization factor and the mines their coal cutting rate and ore separation recovery rate, this alone will increase the production of iron, coal, and other minerals with the resources already in place, and if the cement industry lowers the standard of coal consumption, it can increase by far the production of cement with the same amount of coal. This bespeaks the fact that to improve the qualitative indicators performs a great function in maximally displaying the production potentialities of the economic foundations already laid.

To improve the qualitative indicators also constitutes a condition for increasing accumulation and making production ceaselessly grow.

In the socialist society, the basic method to go forward to expand production is that of increasing accumualtion and stepping up capital construction. The source of accumulation for capital construction is net social income, and the size of net social income hinges on various factors. The more the

production volume of goods grows in the material production branches and the larger the proportions of individual goods produced for society for which the expended societywide labor is used as a means of economic calculation of factors such as cost and price, the bigger the total amount of net social income.

The standards of qualitative indicators exert influence on both the quantitative growth of goods and expended societywide labor used as a means of economic calculation of factors such as cost and price, alike. Improve the qualitative indicators and net social income will come to increase further, with material assets utilized more rationally and labor productivity improved. If labor productivity, an important qualitative indicator, improves, the quantity of goods will come to grow with increased per capita production volume, and the value created for society will come to increase with live labor economized. The improvement of other qualitative indicators such as raising the rate of utilization of facilities and lowering the standard of material consumption and cost will also come to exert a great influence on the growth of net social income.

To improve the qualitative indicators in this way constitutes an important question in making production ceaselessly grow, maximally displaying the production potentialities of the economic foundations already laid and increasing accumulation.

To improve the qualitative indicators is arising as an even more urgent demand in the present period in which socialist eocnomic construction is being energetically launched.

Today we are faced with the glorious task to fulfill this year's people's economic plan ahead of schedule and realize the 10 major prospective tzrgets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s. In order to successfully carry out this rewarding task, it is imperative to perform ceaseless miracles and innovation in production and construction, maximally mobilizing and utilizing all kinds of the nation's resources and raising the efficacy. One of the methods to go forward to satisfactorily solve these questions arising in stepping up production and construction to suit the realistic demands of socialist economic construction lies in improving the qualtative indicators.

Today when the standard of technical provisions of factories and enterprises has reached a stage incomparably higher than the early period of socialist construction and enormous quantities of raw materials and supplies are being consumed, if the standards of all qualitative indicators are each raised just a little bit, it will be possible to increase production far more than now and admirably satisfy the growing needs of the people's economy for labor and facilities, materials and funds. All questions of people's economic branches and units maximally searching and mobilizing their inner reserves and highly displaying the might of the socialist self-reliant national economy, in the final analysis, depend largely on improving the qualitative indicators. Going forward to improve the qualitative indicators is precisely where one of the guarantees for enhancing the efficacy of production, bringing about

a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, and successfully carrying out the enormous economic construction task facing us, lies.

What is most important in energetically launching the struggle to improve the qualitative indicators of production is that of the functionaries thoroughly planning and coordinating economic organizational work.

Inasmuch as the task to improve the qualitative indicators is a struggle to go forward to rationallize management activity, more commendably and more effectively utilizing the production conditions, there is the organizational work to plan and coordinate and there are no small of questions to technically solve, in the process. Today when the production-consumption linkages between people's economic branches and factories, enterprises have become close and production processes have become complex, only if economic organizational work is substantially planned and coordinated is it possible to go forward to admirably solve various questions arising in improving the qualitative indicators, and further improve the overall qualitative standard of our economy.

That when thoroughly planning and coordinating economic organizational work it is possible to improve the qualitative indicators, satisfactorily carry out the assigned economic task, and step up socialist eocnomic construction is vividly proved by the experience of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex which has recently set an example in its enterprise management and by the experience of the Komdok Mining Complex which is scoring an important breakthrough in the people's economy. These complexes, by giving definite priority to political work and commendably planning and coordinating economic organizational work, have renewed their rechnical economic standards with more advanced ones and lowered their costs by far, and brilliantly fulfilling their plans for the first quarter of this year, are continuing to score high achievements in production.

The economic guidance functionaries, improving planning work which is a prior process of economic organizational work, must commendably formulate the production plan and at the same time the plans for qualitative indicators such as the labor productivity plan, cost plan, and product quality improvement plan in such a way as to insure their scientific character, feasibility, and dynamic nature. And in such a way as to make it possible to normalize production on a high standard they must amply insure the necessary materials and supplies and make working people use them sparingly to the utmost, concretely plan and coordinate production organization, labor organization with the primary emphasis put on maximally increasing production per unit time.

What is especially important in economic organizational work is that of going forward to improve all of the qualitative indicators with a tight grip on every one of them.

The qualitative indictors are closely linked with one another, mutually influencing one another. Only if labor productivity and rate of utilization of facilities, which are important qualitative indicators, are raised and the standard of material consumption per unit of product is lowered, will cost come to be lowered and profitability raised. In the case of other qualitative

indicators, too, they can be improved even faster only if related indicators become better. This is related to the fact that either the factors exerting influence on the qualitative indicators are intertwined with one another or the efficacy of one set of technical eocnomic measures is reflected simultaneously in other qualitative indicators. The economic guidance functionaries, with a tight grip not on individual qualitative indicators but on all of the qualitative indicators, must go forward to renew them closely linking them with one another.

What is important in going forward to energetically launch the struggle to improve the qualitative indicators is also that of improving the technical skill standards of working people and positively pushing ahead with the mass technological innovation movement.

The technical skill standards of working people are the basic factor determining the level of efficacy of societywide labor. Working people high in technical skill standards, compared to people not so high in such standards, come to score greater achievements in production and contribute more to the development of societywide production. Factories and enterprises, strengthening the technical study system and the technical skill instruction system, must improve the qualitative standard of the study, and enrolling all working people in various educational networks, strive to ceaselessly improve their technical skill standards.

The mass technological innovation movement constitutes the most rational method to go forward to rapidly improve technology, mobilizing the wisdom and initiative of the masses. Only by energetically launching the mass technological innovation movement is it possible to further improve the qualitative indicators to suit the demands of the developing realities and go forward to step up economic construction at a high speed. The economic guidance functionaries, properly setting the targets and stages of technological innovation to suit the specific characteristics of their units, must positively enlist scientists, technicians, and working people in the technological innovation movement, and widely organizing technological innovation seminars, meetings to publish experiences, and the like, strive to make a lot of commendable experiences, creative ideas, and new inventions aimed at technological improvement emerge from among them. And they must boldly introduce to production significant technological innovation suggestions that have emerged from among the masses, and go forward to push ahead with the task to gradually improve the overall standard of technical provisions.

In order to bring about a new turnaround in the struggle to improve the qualitative indicators, it is also important to scientize management activity.

To scientize management activity holds it as the main content to adopt the advances in modern science and place management activity on new scientific foundations. Without placing management activity on new scientific and technological foundations it is impossible to conduct production in scientific and technological terms nor is it possible to uplift the qualitative indicators onto higher standards.

The basics in scientizing management activity are widely adopting modern technical means and correctly applying scientific calculation techniques. Modern technical means and scientific calculation techniques make it possible to swiftly, precisely deal with various tasks arising in production organization and command such as economic computation which processes and analyzes enormous data, and handily seek the most rational models out of the complex economic phenomena.

All branches and units of the people's economy, scientifically calculating production elements to suit the demands of the objective eocnomic law, must precisely combine them, and properly establishing the weights and measures system and widely introducing to enterprise management modern means such as electronic computers and closed-circuit television, place management activity on high scientific foundations.

It is an important guarantee for energetically pushing ahead with this task to make the functionaries and working people hold a deep interest in improving the qualitative indicators.

All the tasks arising in improving economic management can be successfully pushed only if the tasks are turned around as the tasks of the functionaries and working people themselves. Success or failure in the struggle to improve the qualitative indicators, too, comes to be largely influenced, depending on how deep an interest the direct charge people, the economic guidance functionaries and the working people, will hold in participating in this task.

In order to make them hold a deep interest in the struggle to improve the qualitative indicators, it is imperative to make them have a correct understanding of this task. If, overempahsizing the fulfillment of the quantitative indicators just because it is important to rapidly increase prodcution, they come to neglect the qualitative indicators or remain complacent with the standards already reached, they will come to waste a lot of raw materials and supplies and labor, and ultimately, exert a negative influence on the nation's overall economic development. Even as increasing production a great deal, if they fall behind the qualitative indicators such as labor productivity, standard of material consumption per unit of product, cost and profitability, and product quality, such branches and units cannot be said to be commendably conducting management. The functionaries and working people must deeply understand that to uplift all of the qualitative indicators onto higher standards is the intent of our party and that carrying it through is where an important guarantee for stepping up production and construction and improving the standard of living for the people lies. In this way never neglecting the qualitative indicators no matter how strained the production plan is, they must positively display the ethos of striving to produce more efficiently, still more, even better, using positively as little labor, materials, and funds as possible and operating facilities with full load.

The interest of the functionaries and working people in improving the qualitative indicators comes to be heightened further when this task is closely combined with a mass mvoement. The guidance functionaries, in organizing and conducting

various mass movements such as the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, must put it at the forefront as an important matter to improve the quantitative indicators and at the same time, the qualitative indicators such as labor productivity, cost, and product quality, and strive to precisely sum up the results of the fulfillment.

At the same time, they must strictly examine the progress in the fulfillment of the qualitative indicztors in evaluating the plan implementation done to suit the demands of the independent economic accounting system, and assess the workers who have contributed to improving the qualitative indicators, in a deserved manner in politicomoral and material terms.

All economic guidance functionaries and working people, by energetically launching the struggle to improve the qualitative indicators, shall further improve the qualitative standard of our economy and go forward to achieve a ceaseless advance in production and construction.

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INTRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGIES IS A BASIC METHOD FOR MODERNIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

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[Article by Kim Ung-ho]

[Text] Today when science and technology are ceaselessly developing, one of the important methods to step up socialist economic construction is for all branches of the people's economy to widely introduce modern science and technology. Only by timely introducing new science and technology is it possible to expedite socialist construction and develop the people's economy onto a new higher stage, improve the working people's living standard, and go forward to further strengthen the nation's economic might.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Along with strengthening scientific research work, it is important to adopt its achievements in production with timeliness." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 355)

The process of societywide production is the process of people's creative activity going forward to conquer nature with tools of labor.

The more efficient the tools of labor and the higher the standards of skills of people operating them, the greater the strength of people going forward to conquer nature. Therefore, in order to turn people's production activity more efficient, it is imperative to ceaselessly introduce new technologies.

In the socialist society, old technologies are replaced by new technologies, new technologies are replaced by still newer technologies, manual labor is mechanized, mechanization develops into semi-automation, and semi-automation ceaselessly develops into automation. In the socialist society, it is the law that in step with the rapidly developing technologies, labor productivity improves and production grows at a high speed. The faster the development of science and technology and the more efficient the technical means and the swifter the speed of renewal of facilities, the more economic construction will come to be stepped up. Therefore, along with strengthening scientific work, it arises as an indispensable requirement in achieving a high developmen

of productive forces to timely introduce new technologies and hasten the technical progress of the people's economy.

To positively introduce new technologies is arising as an even more urgent question today when socialist construction is deepening and we are faced with an enormous economic construction task.

Today our economy has entered the high stage of realizing the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and carrying out the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction. Chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy are the strategic line our party maintains in socialist, communist economic construction, and the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction are the economic construction program aimed at laying the material and technical foundations commensurate with the completely victorious socialist society.

All the tasks arising at the new higher stage of socialist economic construction such as the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy are awesome economic construction tasks that can successfully be carried out only when advances are made in the scientific and technological areas. In order to thoroughly fix up our own raw material, fuel, and motive power bases and complete the branch structures of the people's economy, equip the nation's economy with modern technical provisions and place all areas of production and management activity on new scientific foundations, it is imperative to develop technology. Apart from the development of technology it is impossible to go forward to successfully solve all the questions arising in realizing the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy nor is it possible to satisfactorily realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s at the projected high speed.

Indeed, to introduce new technologies and achieve the technical progress of the people's economy is arising as a rewarding revolutionary task to step up socialist, communist economic construction and strengthen the nation's might.

Our party, by energetically launching the struggle to introduce new science and technology to production along with strengthening scientific research work, has transformed the technically backward country of ours into a developed socialist industrial state in a short period, and registered great advances in equipping all branches of the people's economy with modern technical provisions and liberating working people from difficult and backbreaking labor. Great and rewarding as are the achievements scored in the development of science and technology, in order to completely liberate all working people from backbreaking labor and provide them with affluent and civilized living conditions, it is imperative to go forward to ceaselessly step up the technical progress of the people's economy, widely introducing new science and technology while consolidating the achievements already scored.

In the present period, what is important in introducing new technologies is above all that of properly formulating the plan for introducing new science and technology and going forward to thoroughly execute it.

The socialist society is a highly organized society where all aspects of the nation's economic life are conducted in a unified way under the guidance of the state. In the socialist society, all branches and units of the people's economy are mutuall connected with close production-consumption linkages, and all the nation's resources of men and materiel are distributed on a planned basis and utilized on a planned basis. In the socialist society where the overall economic life is dovetailed on a planned basis, the task to develop science and technology and introduce the developmental achievements to production must also be conducted on a planned basis.

Moreover, inasmuch as the task to introduce new technologies is a difficult, complex one to improve or renew the already existing plant facilities and production processes in all branches, at all units as more advanced, efficient plant facilities and production processes, and as such, ceaselessly deepens in step with the develping science and technology, it is possible to successfully conduct the task only by properly formulating its plan and energetically pushing ahead with it. Therefore, all branches, all units of the people's economy, based on precisely assessing the current standards of science and technology and scientifically analyzing production development prospects, must always direct deep attention to properly formulating the plan for introducing new technologies.

In formulating the plan, it is important to formulate a scientific, dynamic technological development plan in such a way as to make it possible to go forward to successfully step up the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy.

Today, to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy is an awesome task of the technological revolution unprecedented in our people's socialist economic construction history. In order that they may successfully carry out this enormous task of the technological revolution, they must properly establish the targets and stages of the introduction of new technologies, the attendant prospective plan and immediate plan, based on concretely analyzing the actual conditions of their branches, their units, and grasping and summing up the progress in the execution on a daily routine basis, go forward to ceaselessly deepen the task of formulating new countermeasures. In introducing new technologies, they must correctly embody the policy-oriented demans of the party for beginning with what could handily be introduced even as spending less money and gradually moving over to higher stages. Only then it is possible to rapidly introduce new technologies even with less investment and make them timely show their worth, and the overall branches of the people's economy can more energetically push ahead with technological improvement work.

In formulating the plan for introducing new technologies, it is important to dovetail the plan for developing science and technology and the plan for insuring the necessary conditions. Technological improvement work can be successfully conducted only if the necessary conditions of various kinds such as materials, funds, and labor are satisfactorily resolved. The plan for developing science and technology, only if commendably dovetailed into the plan for insuring the necessary material conditions, can become a feasible plan, an energetic means inspiring the development of production and

technology. Planning organs and units, instead of stopping at formulating a technological development plan, must direct deep attention to dovetailing it into the plan for insuring the necessary conditions, in detail.

What is important in introducing new technologies is also that of enhancing the role of the scientists and technicians.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Today what is important in carrying out the technological revolution is that of enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of the scientists and technicians." (Book "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," p 16)

The scientists and technicians are masters of the technological revolution and direct charge people of the development of science and technology. By the scientists and technicians fresh ground is broken in the scientific area and technological progress achieved. Only bv enhancing the role of the scientists and technicians is it possible to successfully solve scientific and technological questions arising in introducing new technologies and go forward to energetically step up technological improvement work.

Today in our country by the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader has been created a 1.25 million-strong army of technicians and specialists. If this enormous force of science and technology is correctly mobilized and their rich knowledge and technologies are highly displayed, it will be possible to successfully occupy any fortress of science and technology.

In order to enhance the role of the scientists and technicians, it is essential to boldly assign tasks to them and positively push them.

To boldly trust people and assign tasks to them, and test them through practice is an important principle our party is maintaining in work with people. When boldly trusting the scientists and technicians and assigning important tasks to them and helping them to the end, they come to struggle, dedicating all their wisdom and talents in order to respond to the trust and expectations of the party.

Showing this well are the instances of the Kangson Steel Complex and the August 2 Cement plant which, boldly assigning to their scientists and technicians the research task and technological innovation task aimed at solving the scientific and technological questions which have important significance in introducing new technologies and positively pushing their tasks, have enabled them to score admirable achievements. The party organizations and functionaries there, planning and coordinating the task to bring up the scientists and technicians as revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, substantially conducted the task, and unswervingly trusted them, encouraged and inspired them to the end even when they encountered barriers in their scientific research work and technological improvement work and were going through twists and turns,repeating failure after failure. Thus,

the scientists and technicians there, successfully solving the difficult scientific and technological questions arising in modernizing the electric furnace and improving cement production processes, increased by far the productivity of the electric furnace and further extended the life of the ceiling plate of the electric furnace, and were able to score a great achievement in cement production.

The experience of the party organizations and functionaries of the Kangson Steel Complex and the August 2 Cement Plant shows that when they trust the scientists and technicians and boldly assign tasks to them, help and lead them with a true heart, drawing lessons from failures together and sharing the joys of success together, the scientists and technicians will display their talents and wisdom to the hilt and can go forward to successfully solve whatever difficult scientific and technological questions.

In order to enhance the role of the scientists and technicians, it is also imperative to direct deep attention to commendably insuring the necessary conditions in such a way as to enable them to display their knowledge and technologies to the hilt. It is imperative to have satisfactorily solved the questions arising in the work and life of the scientists and technicians such as amply insuring various kinds of material means necessary for scientific research work and technological improvement work and commendably looking after their life. It is imperative to make it possible for the scientists and technicians to exert themselves to the utmost in their scientific research work, positively insuring modern testing facilities and means of research at scientific research organs and having experimental factories commendably fixed up.

Today's realities wherein fresh ground is being ceaselessly broken in science and technology, are such that unless the scientists and technicians improve their qualifications they cannot widely introduce advanced science and technology and will become unable to satisfactorily discharge their duty before the times and the revolution. Deeply bearing in mind that in order to repond to the implicit political trust and solicitude of the party with an intense political awareness and technology, they must ceaselessly improve their own scientific and technological standards, the scientists and technicians must strive to make themselves well versed in the knowledge of the their field of spcialization, earnestly and persistently launching the struggle to improve their scientific qualifications.

What is important in introducing new technologies is also that of improving the task of communicating information on science and technology and positively developing the task of its exchanges.

The task of communicating information on science and technology and the task of its exchanges are tasks to widely disseminate the world trends in the development of science and technology and foreign and domestic data of the advances in science and technology to the scientists, technicians, and working people and to exchange the information with one another, and as such, have a great significance in developing the nation's science and technology one notch higher and expediting the technological revolution. When developing

the task of communicating and exchanging information on science and technology, it is possible to broaden the field of vision of the scientists and technicians and energetically inspire scientific research work, and timely introduce new scientific research data and technological innovation date with less capital investment.

In improving the task of communicating information on science and technology, the duty of the organs and units charged with communicating information on science and technology is very heavy. By the organs charged with communicating information on science and technology the data urgently needed for the development of the nation's science and technology are systematically gathered, analyzed, collated, and accumulated for dissemination and generalization. Enhancing the role of the organs and units charged with communicating information on science and technology is where one of the basic guarantees for timely generalizing the advances in modern science and technology and in technological innovation and introducing them to production lies.

Fixing up the ranks of communicators of information on science and technology with functionaries high in scientific and technological standards with rich practical experience and well versed in the trends of modern science and technology, we must strive to heighten their sense of responsibility. And we must properly establish the system for the communication of information on science and technology and go forward to ceaselessly improve the form and method of dissemination of knowledge of science and technology. Only by so doing is it possible to enhance the function of the organs and units charged with communicating information on science and technology, and timely gather, introduce, and generalize the advances in science and technology and the data of technological innovation needed in effectively utilizing the economic foundations already laid and chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy.

In developing the task of scientific and technological exchanges it is important to further expand and develop many-sided collaboration and exchanges in various areas of science and technology with many countries of the world such as the socialist countries on the principle of complete equality and reciprocity. In the direction of strengthening the might of our self-reliant national economy we must further expand and develop scientific and technological exchanges with the socialist countries and with many other countries of the world friendly to our country.

What is important in introducing new technologies is also that of commendably conducting the work of evaluating this task.

In the socialist society which rests on collectivism and where comradely cooperation and unity constitute the basics of social relations, working people display intense revolutionary fervor and devotedly work for the sake of society and collective, helping each other and leading each other on with common objectives and interests. This constitutes the decisive factor in the development of socialist production springing from the intrinsic superiority of the socialist society.

But in the socialist society, which is a transitional society, working people have a material interest not only in the societywide interests as a whole but also in individual interests, that is, in the result of their own labor. To correctly stimulate such a material interest comes to perform an important role in heightening the fervor of working people. Thererfore, in the socialist society it is imperative to correctly evaluate the result of labor of working people in political, material terms.

In the task of material evaluation, it is important to conduct it, correctly combining the interests of the state, the interests of the relevant enterprise, and the interests of its individual workers. Only then will the factories and enterprises and their individual workers, holding vital interests, will come to exert themselves to introduce new technologies and score greater achievements in production.

Therefore, it is imperative to give individual members and collectives who have contributed to introducing new technologies, and factors and enterprises which, introducing new technologies, have scored great achievements in production, their deserved material benefits in various forms such as bonus and incentive pay. At the same time, it is imperative to see to it that there be no such thing as lowering the fervor of factories, enterprises, and working people toward the introduction of new technologies by allowing such pehnomenon as increasing the production plan even before the introduced new technologies amply showed their worth.

In material evaluation, it is essential to give more material benefits to the branches and units which, introducing new technologies, have improved enterprise management and raised labor productivity, and at the same time, even apply material sanctions against the branches and units which, conducting production by old methods failing to positively introduce new technologies, are unable to renew technical economic standards such as the standard of material consumption. Only by so doing will the factories, enterprises, and producer masses come to have an interest in introducing new technologies and positively struggle for greater production and construction, renewing backward technical economic indicators with advanced ones and improving management activity.

To properly establish the viewpoint of the functionaries toward the introduction of new technologies is one of the basic guarantees for successfully insuring this task.

To introduce new technologies is an important task bearing on the future fate of the country and a revolutionary task to insure an independent, creative labor life and material life for working people. Only when the functionaries correctly grasp the intent of the party and hold a firm determination to implement it, can they concretely plan and coordinate this task and go forward to develop science and technology, positively mobilizing the broad producer masses.

All guidance functionaries must deeply be aware that the task of introducing new technologies is not a simple administrave task to replace old technologies with newer technologies, but a glorious task of going forward to realize the farsighted plan of the great leader and our party intent on liberating our

people from difficult and backbreaking labor at the earliest possible date and providing an affluent material and cultural life for them. And they must positively struggle to introduce but one more new technology, and widely mobilize the scientists, technicians, and the broad producer masses in this task. In particular, directing attention to further strengthening the activities of the "4.15 technological innovation shock brigade," "February 17 scientist and technician shock brigade," and "February 17 scientist shock brigade" whose superiority and vitality are already being eloquently proved through practice, they must intensively resolve new technology introduction targets which have important significance in the development of the people's economy.

At the same time, it is imperative to see to it that there be no such phenomenon surfacing from among the guidance functionaries as emphasizing production alone and directing no attention to introducing new technologies. The phenomenon of directing no attention to introducing new technologies is a very myopic mode of thinking unable to see far ahead and an erroneous work attitude bent on conducting all tasks haphazardly. The functionary who, thinking of what is immediate, is unable to see what is prospective, cannot be said to be the functionary taking responsibility for the future of the country nor can he be regarded a genuine patriot. All guidance functionaries must energetically push ahead with immediate production and introduction of new technologies, with a tight grip on both of them.

The functionary who positively struggles to commendably conduct production and timely introduce modern science and technology as well is precisely the genuine functionary who is faithful to the party and the leader and devotedly serves the masses of working people.

All functionaries, by bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in introducing new science and technology, shall improve the nation's scientific and technological standards and go forward to more energetically step up socialist economic construction.

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SOCIALIST COMMERCE IS SUPPLY WORK FOR THE PEOPLE

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[Article by Wi Sun-hyong]

[Text] Socialist commerce is an important form of linking production and consumption. Only by rapidly developing commerce and improving commodities supply work is it possible to satisfactorily fill the growing needs of the people for commodities and rapidly improve the standard of living for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The intrinsic nature of commerce in the socialist society is supply work for the people. Whether or not the people live well depends largely on the role of commercial organs." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 16, p 43)

Essentially, commerce is the product resulting from the development of production and exchanges of commodities, and as such, has been utilized in all the prior class societies such as the capitalist society as a means to exact still more profits, deceiving and exploiting the masses of people. But commerce in the socialist society, basically different from the capitalist commerce pursuing profits as its objective, comes to perform the mission and role as consumer goods supply work for the people.

To say that the intrinsic nature of socialist commerce is supply work for the people means that socialist commerce is the commerce serving for the sake of the people, in other words, the work of supplying consumer goods on a planned basis, to suit the needs of the people.

Socialist commerce, from its intrinsic nature holding it as its basic objective to promote the well-being of the people and on the stand of taking responsibility for the living conditions of the people, puts it at the forefront as the basic principle of its activity to supply commodities to all working people evenly on a planned basis. Precisely herein lie the intrinsic characteristics of socialist commerce distinguished from the commerce of prior exploiting scoeities.

What makes the commerce in the socialist society supply work for the people is above all related to the intrinsic characteristics of the socialist society.

The socialist society is a society where the masses of working people have become masters of the state ruling power and the means of production. This being so, it arises as an indispensable demand on the socialist state to supply evenly on a planned basis with responsibility, consumer goods needed in the life of working people who have become the masters of society.

Prior to the establishment of the socialist system, commerce cannot become supply work for the people. This is related importantly to the fact that on account of the mutually exclusive economic and class relations existing in the society, the state cannot realize the planned management and unified command of production and distribution, exchanges and consumption, as a whole.

But once the socialist system is set up, the unitary prevalence of socialist commerce is established in the circulation area. Socialist commerce becomes the basic charge person of the overall circulation of consumer goods under the planned management and guidance of the state. This makes the state, which is responsible for the life of the people, ground commerce on the objective inevitability to turn it around as supply work for the people.

To say that socialist commerce is supply work for the people means by no means that in the distribution of consumer goods, the commercial method must be discarded in favor of moving over to a direct supply system.

It goes without saying that the socialist commerce, even though it is a relic in terms of division of labor bequeathed by the old society, cannot but hold the commercial method, the form of sale and purchase, as the basics in consumer goods supply to the inhabitants in the socialist society which is a transitional society. This, only if the commercial method is held as the bascis in consumer goods supply, makes it possible to create the conditions which make it possible to inspire the production desires and fervor of working people and expand production, realizing the socialist principle of distribution once and for all to suit the characteristics of the transitional society where the distribution according to labor is implemented mainly in cash form and nearly all of the consumer goods constitute commodities.

What makes socialist commerce supply work for the people is also related to the inevitable requirement of development of the distribution relations and the economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation in the socialist society.

The distribution relations in the socialist society come to be formed in the direction of evenly improving the material and cultural standards of living for all members of society. In step with the degree that society develops and conditions mature, buds of the communist distribution implemented by the party and state of the working class will become further fostered and expanded, and the socialist principle of distribution according to the quality and quantity of labor will come to gradually move over to distribution according to needs. This is the law of the development of socialist

distribution relations, and the process in which complete social equality is being realized in the realm of material life.

At the same time, in the socialist society, as productive forces develop further and cooperative ownership moves over to ownership by all of the people, the economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation will gradually disappear and in the end, commodity ciruclation will become unnecessary as whole.

Such developmental processes of the socialist distribution relations and the economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation will inevitably overcome the limitations of the commercial method in consumer goods distribution and call for a new distribution form capable of replacing it. Such demands can be realized only when socialist commerce moves into a perfect supply system.

Just as the process of constructing and perfecting Socialism is the process in which the transitional character of the socialist society is overcome and its communist character is strengthened, in the form of consumer goods distribution, too, it is the process of the law that the old commercial method is overcome and the supply system elements, which grow within it, are expanded and perfected. In such context it may be said that a perfect supply system is the developed and perfected form of socialist commerce.

Under a perfect supply system, consumer goods produced in large quantities will come to be directly supplied under exactly the same conditions everywhere, completely freed from the form of sale and purchase and the function of the law of value.

With the intrinsic nature of socialist commerce thus enunciated have come to be unfurled the bright prospects for solving the question of commerce as to how to build and develop commerce in the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism.

Today in our country, with the custom order system implemented in commerce under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, the intrinsic demands of socialist commerce are being admirably embodied.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To implement the custom order system in commerce is the demand of the law of socialist commerce and our party's definite guideline." (Ibid., p 222)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by defining it as the basics in the party's commercial policy to implement the custom order system and sagaciously leading the struggle for the implementation, has caused our commerce to be turned into one that thoroughly serves for the sake of the people.

With the custom order system implemented, the linkage between wholesale commerce constituting a leading link in commerce and retail commerce

representing the needs of the people has become closer and their supply functions and roles have become enhanced, and an orderly commodities supply system has come to be established. Implementation of the custom order system has made it possible to overcome the bureaucratic tendencies of wholesale organs such as haphazardly receiving deliveries without considering the needs of the people and allocating them on an equalization basis, and at the same time, the biased tendencies of retail organs such as solely pursuing sales proceeds increase and supplying commodities more than necessary to one person or distributing them on an equalization basis purportedly for an even distribution, all together. Thus our commerce, commendably satisfying the people's needs for commodities to suit the developmental standards of productive forces achieved by the country, is positively contributing to evenly improving their material and cultural living standards.

Recently, setting forth the guideline for energetically launching a service revolution under a farsighted plan for improving the standard of living for the people in an epoch-making manner, our party is providing all kinds of solicitude so as to make it possible to implement the custom order system even better in commodities supply work and satisfactorily fill the growing needs of the people for commodities.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, with a view to improving commodities supply work to suit the demands of the service revolution, has taken epoch-making measures to establish a commodities grasp and command system and plan their supply, further expand the commercial network and modernize the commercial facilities, and enunciated concrete methods to solve all questions arising in this connection.

By the measures taken by our party the grasp and command system for commodity resources and the custom order system between wholesales and retail sales are being further improved and perfected. And in a manner to make commodities evenly available to meet the demands everywhere people live from the urban area to the rural area to remote mountain valleys the store network has come to be provided even better, and the commercial facilities, too, are being ceaselessly modernized and civilized. In particular, among the commercial functionaries are being highly displayed the lofty features of exerting themselves, on the stand of taking responsibility for the people's life, to search and mobilize the potential for commodities with their own strength, give a plus to the nation, and make the people's life affluent.

Functionaries of the Chonch'on County Commercial Management Station which is becoming a national model unit in its research in people's demands by means of "our family's housekeeping account book" and in commodities supply work, have created the sources of commodities on the principle of self-sufficiency based on having implemented the system of making the sales peronnel take charge of people's neighborhood units and meticulously, responsibly conducted supply work; thus in the past 10 years, they have improved by far the standard of living for the people in the county and made the volume of retail commodities circulation grow twofold.

Such example can also be found among the functionaries of the Kusong District Wholesale Station and the Anju County Commercial Management Station, the Kaech'on

Department Store and the Yongho Store of the Nangnang District, Pyongyang City, who always take the lead in realizing the demands of the Party's custom order system.

The Yongho Store of the Nangnang District, Pyongyang City, even though it is a small rural ri store, by positively seeking out the sources of commodities and laying sound side business foundations with its own strength on a stand befitting the master responsible for the people's life, secured the sources of commodities and additionally supplied commodities worth more than 80,000 won during the past one year alone.

All these achievements constitute an energetic demonstration of the correctness and vitality of the commercial policy of our party calling for implementing the custom order system in commodities supply work.

The realities wherein the revolution and construction deepen and the material and cultural needs of the people ceaselessly grow, urgently call upon all functionaries of the commercial branch to enhance their sense of responsibility and role more than ever before in order to improve the standard of living for the people.

Functionaries and working people of the commercial branch, by loftily upholding the decision of the tenth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and improving and strengthening commodities supply work, must energetically step up the service revolution and make the people's life more affluent and civilized.

What is important in improving and strengthening commodities supply work is first of all that of commendably conducting foodstuffs supply work.

What constitutes the basics in the people's life is the question of food. Under conditions that by our party's people-minded policy the state is supplying rice to the people at a low price next to nothing, the question to which deep attention must be directed in foodstuffs supply work is that of improving and strengthening supplementary foodstuffs supply work.

In order to commendably conduct foodstuffs supply work, functionaries of the commercial branch, upholding the party's policy-oriented demands for diversifying, modernizing, and civilizing foodstuffs supply, must formulate measures to diversify the individual packaging--by standards of quality, appearance, size, and weight--of supplementary foodstuffs such as soy sauce, soy paste, soy paste mixed with red pappers and edible oils indispensable to the people's life and positively introduce the automation of their sales, and must improve the packing and storage methods of vegetables, fruits, fish, and processed fish products so as to make it possible to supply them on a regular basis without running out of them. At the same time, producing more of various kinds of processed supplementary foodstuffs, nutritious children's foodstuffs, soft drinks, and facy foodstuffs, they must supply them conveniently by diverse methods. Only then is it possible to organize the diet of working people in a simple, easy, modern way to suit the socialist way of life and lessen the women's burden of household chores.

In order to improve foodstuffs supply work, it is particularly imperative that the commercial branch, positivley launching its procurement activity, should maximally search and mobilize the sources of commodities such as local agricultural and livestock products, local specialties, and fancy foostuffs, and fix up sound side business foundations of its own. Food stores, commendably fixing up processing teams of their own to suit their specific conditions and improving the quality of processed foodstuffs, must conveniently supply supplementary foodstuffs tasty and high in nutritional value at low prices. In this way even better insuring the people's needs for foodstuffs, they must make the people enjoy their diet and cultural life, and flourish.

What is important in commodities supply work is also that of further developing industrial commodities supply work.

Industrial commodities occupy an important place not only in the daily life of the people as consumers, but also in establishing tidiness in socialist life and determining the nation's civilized standards.

In order to commendably conduct industrial commodities supply work, it is imperative to put great efforts into procuring to carry in stock and satisfactorily supply industrial commdoties such as various kinds of fabrics, ready-made clothes, and knitted clothes, so as to make it possible to even better solve the question of clothing for our people and go forward to develop their personal attires in a diverse way to suit modern aesthetics. At the same time, it is imperative to turn the people's life affluent and zestful by still better insuring and supplying modern home appliances and household goods, daily necessities and cultural goods and school stationeries in a diverse way to complement each other in their variety. Moreover, it is imperative to direct deep attention to further strengthening commodities supply work for the rural area and for major industrial districts such as mining areas and also to developing train commerce [selling food and drinks on board trains and at railway stations].

What is important in improving and strengthening commodities supply work is also that of further expanding the store network and civilizing, modernizing the commercial facilities.

To expand the store network and thoroughly fix up its material and technical foundations is an important requirement in commendably conducting commodities supply work.

In order to expand the store network and civilize, modernize the commercial facilities, it is imperative to formulate a commercial network development plan consistent with the growing scope of commodities circulation, and taking into account demands for commodities, rationally deploy food stores as well as small-scale fixed sales counters and convenience counters in proper combination in the inhabited area, and as for stores of industrial commodities taking on a comprehensive character in terms of demands, commendably adjust and further expand the commercial network on the principle of intensively deploying them in the centers of service districts. In particular, to suit the realistic demands of the developing needs it is imperative to strive to organize more

specialized stores of various kinds and rationally deploy in factory stores. At the same time, properly establishing a prospective technical development plan for commerce and targets by stages, it is imperative to civilize, modernize the commercial facilities on the principle of doing so one by one beginning with what can handily be done, effectively utilizing the conditions and possibilities that have been created and put in place in our country. It is imperative to further improve the organizing and advertising of sales counters, the display of commodities and their illumination at stores to suit modern aesthetics and service characteristics, create commodity shelves and display cases well suited to the decor of sales counters, and put in place modern commercial facilities and fixtures such as weights and measures facilities. And realizing the refrigeration and thermalization of food stores and introducing to commercial management activity modern technical means such as electronic computers and closed-circuit television, it is imperative to develop ours into a modernized, scientized, civilized commerce.

Also important in improving and strengthening commodities supply work is improving the organization and method of service.

To introduce a diverse organization and method of service is one of the methods to enhance tidiness in commerce and its service character, and an important task arising in making the service revolution.

The commercial functionaries must strive to go forward to ceaselessly improve service organization and service method on the principle of maximally insuring convenience in life for the people. To suit the people's needs in life, it is imperative to widely introduce various service forms and methods such as the morning service and evening service, itinerant service and ordered goods delivery service, mobile sales and single-item sales, and strive to set the service hours in a manner convenient to the people's life even as interfering in no way with their production activity.

The custom order system, which is the most people-oriented commodities supply system, is a superior method which makes it possible to supply consumer goods evenly on a planned basis, to suit the needs of the people.

In order to correctly implement the custom order system in commerce, it is imperative to properly estabish the commodities supply system under the custom order system, and enhancing the function and role of organs for research in the demands of commodities, insure the scientific character of research in the demands, and obtain orders based precisely on the samples of commodities and catalogue of commodities. Only by so doing is it possible to sign contracts with the production branch to suit the demands and make production and consumption coincide, and insure a planned balance between demand and supply.

To enhance the role of wholesale commerce in implementing the custom order system has important significance. Wholesale commerce is in a leading position in the commerce taking charge of the grasp and concentration, distribution and supply of the nation's commodity resources. In consequence, when the sense of responsibility and role of the wholesale organ are enhanced

and commerce's reaction to production is strengthened, the question of insuring commodities to suit the demands and the question of allocating commodities to suit the characteristics of demands by regions, by seasons, by strata can all be solved successfully.

What is important in improving and strengthening commodities supply work is also that of strengthening the guidance of people's administrative organs for commercial branch work.

People's administrative organs are the head of household and the master of housekeeping responsibly looking after the people's life.

Whether or not the people live well depends largely on how the administrative organ functionaries exercise guidance for commerce.

The basics in the guidance of the administrative organ functionaries for commerce are that of strengthening the work of indoctrinating the commercial functionaries and bringing them up as genuine people's faithful servants infinitely faithful to the party and the leader. The realities show that when the thought of the commercial functionaries is set in motion, it is possible to thoroughly fix up the material and technical foundations of commerce to suit the characteristics of the relevant regions and turn the people's life more affluent as well.

The administrative organ functionaries, clearly seeing through the commodities supply situation, must lead the way in making the custom order system thoroughly implemented in commerce, and developing the local economy, must commendably conduct the work of insuring the necessary conditions for commerce. At the same time, they must strengthen the inspection and control of commerce, and intensify methodological guidance aimed at improving enterprise management to suit the demands of the independent economic accounting system.

By energetically launching the struggle to improve and strengthen commodities supply work and improving one stage higher the material and cultural standards of living for the people we shall further display the genuine superiority of the socialist system.

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KULLOJA ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION IN DPRK

SK050523 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean Jun 83 pp 77-81

[Special article by Pak Chin-sok: "Experience Gained in the Implementation of the Party's Policy To Increase the Production of People's Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Today, party organizations are facing the honorable task of thoroughly implementing the party's policy for increasing the production of people's consumer goods and epochally improving the people's standard of material and cultural living in this mmeaningful year when the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding will be observed.

Increasing the production and supply of quality people's consumer goods in parallel with the growing demand of the people is one of the important issues in regard to improving the people's standard of living.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and its secretary, has noted: The people's standard of living can be made more affluent and civilized by carrying out the light industrial revolution and increasing the production of a variety of people's consumer goods.

People's consumer goods are an important means for the people's material and cultural living and, thus, ceaselessly increasing the production of people's consumer goods is a guarantee for systematically improving the people's standard of living.

Our party, which considers it as a supreme principle of its activities, in order to make our people enjoy more independent and creative lives, has taken steps for drastically increasing the production of people's consumer goods by putting the light industrial plants into full operation, stabilizing production at a high level, organizing daily necessities production workshops and work teams at plants and enterprises of the sectors of the people's economy, and organizing many home work teams and subsidiary work teams at the workers districts and cooperative farms. This is a reflection of our party's noble intent to make the people live more affluent and civilized lives based on the brilliant achievements won in revolution and construction, and is a revolutionary step which has correctly fulfilled the aspirations and demands of our people who are struggling to live affluent and happy lives.

It is our party's firm determination to drastically increase the production of people's consumer goods and raise the people's standard of living a level higher. Hence, it is an honorable task of the party organizations to struggle to brilliantly implement this great plan of the party.

The party committee of the Sosong District in Pyongyang City, by mobilizing party organizations, party members, and masses in the district, has vigorously struggled to implement the party's intent to raise the people's standard of living a level higher and has established a firm foundation with which the production of people's consumer goods can be increased drastically.

In our district, five daily necessities production workshops, 43 daily necessities production work teams, 51 subsidiary work teams, and 292 home work teams have been organized. Many people are working as members of the home service teams in producing daily necessities. Some 2,000 kinds of items are being produced. In addition, consumer goods are supplied to the residents of the district through the direct sales store in the district. In recent months, sales at the direct sales store more than doubled.

In actual living, we have deeply realized the correctness of the party's policy to increase the production of people's consumer goods and have gained some experiences in the course of the organizational and political work to implement it.

Cadres play a very important role in implementing party policies. Cadres are the main force of the party and the commanding revolutionary staff. Success in implementing party policies depends on how cadres organize and command the work to this end. In the work of implementing party policies, party organizations must mobilize cadres correctly. This should be regarded as a priority work.

In organizing and commanding the work of implementing the party's policy for increasing the production of people's consumer goods, the party committee of the district first directed attention to making the party, administrative, and economic functionaries play their roles and fulfill their responsibilities as the commanding revolutionary staff. In doing so, we in particular placed great emphasis on making them adopt a correct attitude and stand toward party policies.

Once, some functionaries of the plants and enterprises in our district, including the machinery plant and the construction office, thought that people's consumer goods were only produced at light industrial plants, and some functionaries of the people's consumer good production plants made no effort to dig out hidden potential and increase the variety of goods.

Without the rectification of such an improper attitude and stand of functionaries--the commanding revolutionary staff--it was impossible to carry out the struggle to implement party policies and bring about upsurges in the production of people's consumer goods. This was an important question the party committee of the district had to solve first in implementing the party's policy for increasing the production of people's consumer goods.

Through a renewed study of the party's policy, we made functionaries once again clearly grasp the party's intent. Meanwhile, at the direct sales store in the district, we displayed the goods produced by the daily necessities production workshops and work teams independently for each plant and enterprise to show them to the guidance functionaries of the plants and enterprises in the district. By so doing, we provided them with a stimulus. Thus, through the study of the party's policy and education through example, we rectified the functionaries' improper views of party policies.

At the same time, by means of various ways and methods such as the information service and the evaluation of monthly production, we vigorously carried out the ideological struggle to rectify the functionaries' incorrect views of the party's policies. In the ideological struggle, emphasis was placed on the areas where revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness were insufficient.

High revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, people-mindedness, and the sense of responsibility and creativity in work are an important trait which should be possessed and displayed by functionaries in order to successfully implement the party's policies. Correct views and attitude toward the party's policies and the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's policies is a display of high revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness, and success in the implementation of the party's policies is impossible if functionaries show no sense of responsibility and creativity in work. The work of implementing the party's policy for increasing the production of people's consumer goods, the policy which is a reflection of the party's noble intent to epochally improve the people's standard of living, calls for functionaries to more highly display the spirit of sacrificially serving the people and the spirit of thinking deeply and making all efforts to this end. In order to rectify biased tendencies, we intensively carried out the ideological struggle, while placing emphasis on promoting the functionaries' revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness as well as their sense of responsibility and creativity.

Through indoctrination and struggle in various forms, the party committee of the district led functionaries to possess high revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness and to become the true commanding revolutionary staff and true people's servants. As a result, changes took place in their way of thinking and in their work style. For instance, the Chunggu housing construction complex, previously made no effort to produce people's consumer goods. Once its special characteristics were pointed out to it, however, it organized daily necessities production workshops and started to produce some 30 kinds of daily necessities, such as house furniture and cultural commodities.

Giving full play to the strength and wisdom of the popular masses is an important means to successfully implement the party's policy.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: "All policies and lines of the party are, after all, implemented and realized by the popular masses." ("On the Chuche Idea," booklet, p 56)

The popular masses take direct charge of the work of implementing the party's policy. Their strength and resourcefulness are boundless. One of the main keys to the achievements, which we attained in the past in implementing the party's policy, lies in our efforts to go deeply among the masses and correctly mobilize their creativity.

Though the masses take direct charge of the work of implementing the party's policy, their strength and resourcefulness are not naturally displayed in the struggle to carry out the party's policy. Only when the masses deeply grasp the party's policy can their strength and resourcefulness be fully displayed.

We have conducted great offensives to have the masses deeply grasp the party's policy by fully mobilizing many forms and means of propaganda. We have clearly informed the masses of the party's intentions, having party and government functionaries and teachers hold lectures and explanation meetings at plants, enterprises, and people's neighborhood units by preparing lecture notes with such titles meeting the specific conditions of each district as "Let Us Produce More Useful People's Consumer Goods by Actively Finding Inner Reserves" and "Let Us Further Increase the Role of Household Service Workers" and substantially organizing meetings to learn from the examples of film heroes or heroines by going to people's consumer production units with such art films as "Maiden Manager" and "Dreamy Maiden."

The work of helping the masses grasp the party's policy and political work alone cannot properly solve the question of fully mobilizing the strength and wisdom of the masses in the struggle to implement the party's policy. To display the might of the political work of arousing the masses, assiduous organizational work should be certainly backed. Only when the struggle of the masses, who turn out to implement the party's policy, and powerful political work are correctly organized can the masses' boundless wisdom and creativity be unreservedly displayed.

We have not only actively explained and propagated the party's policy among the masses, but have also planned and coordinated the organizational work of having the masses turn out to implement the party's policy. To give a good example, responsible functionaries of the district party committee widely held discussion meetings with the masses at plants and enterprises and organized their struggle to produce miscellaneous goods by utilizing by-products and wastes.

A responsible functionary of the district party committee had the employees of the Pyongyang trackless trolley car plant make several miscellaneous goods with by-products and organized workship-wide, work site-wide, and plant-wide exhibitions. Thus, reserves with which 28 kinds of useful miscellaneous goods can be produced were found. In this way, responsible functionaries of the district party committee have gone among the masses and have planned and coordinated organizational work to implement the party's policy. As a result, the Pyongyang rubber daily necessities plant has produced pretty and good-quality fabric shoes by using rubber remnants which were thrown away. Also, the Sosong oil plant has produced many kinds of daily necessities by taking advantage of waste oil. In this way, all plants and enterprises have vigorously struggled to produce people's consumer goods by actively searching for and mobilizing inner reserves.

We have visited people's neighborhood units in making use of such experiences and have concretely familiarized ourselves with the jobless housewives and old men and women with skills in the district. On the basis of this, we have organized various kinds of household work teams and have led the housewives and old men and women to actively participate in household service activities. As a result of these efforts, the whole district has unanimously turned out in implementing the party's policy on increasing the production of people's consumer goods.

Heightening the technicians' role is always of great significance in mobilizing the masses' intelligence and creativity in implementing the party's economic policy. This is one of the important problems we have faced in implementing the party's policy on increasing the production of people's consumer goods. By heightening the technicians' role, we can make full use of all sorts of reserves in the production of people's consumer goods and can quickly increase the number of people's consumer goods and improve their quality by making full use of the workers' creative intelligence.

We have made our utmost efforts to heighten the creativity of the technicians in the area by thinking highly of their role and organizing frequent meetings among them. We have positively encouraged the technicians by supporting and highly evaluating their fine examples, while giving them the task of producing useful and quality people's consumer goods by using by-products and waste materials and while inspiring a strong sense of responsibility. We have been able to implement the party's policy by quickly increasing the number of people's consumer goods and improving their quality because we have heightened the technicians' sense of responsibility and their role.

Scoring overall developments by creating a fine example in a specific area and having the rest of the region follow the example is the traditional revolutionary work method our party has constantly maintained. Materializing the principles of this revolutionary work method, which our party created and whose superiority was recognized in practical life, is an important guarantee for continuously scoring achievements in party work.

The party's policy on increasing the production of people's consumer goods is a task which can be successfully implemented when the entire region, as well as plants, enterprises, and on-street people's units in this region, rise in this struggle to increase the production of people's consumer goods. Under these circumstances, in order to persistently implement the party's policy through a mass struggle, it is important to accumulate experiences by organizing and operating model units and to generalize these experiences.

We have found the best way to implement the party's policy on increasing the production of people's consumer goods lies in organizing model units and generalizing experiences from these units, and have positively proceeded with this work after finding a systematic method.

We have had plants and enterprises, the commercial distribution sector, and villages organize three model units--a unit in each sector. This is a very good way to organize model units according to the characteristics of each

sector and to generalize experiences created in these model units in all sectors and all units in this region.

Based upon detailed calculations and methods, we have had the responsible functionaries of the district party organize a model home work unit each at Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive plant, Sosong industrial goods store, and Hasin village.

After organizing the model units, we have devoted ourselves to organizational work in an effort to generalize experiences from these units in many ways.

First of all, we have taken functionaries to model units and have had them conduct inspection work. Through this, the functionaries have been able to build confidence in this work. In addition to this, we have frequently arranged meetings where experiences are exchanged among responsible functionaries from each unit and have educated them by introducing profitable experiences.

The method of organizing model units first and generalizing them later was an outstanding way to organize workshops, workteams, and home work teams in all sectors and all units in the region in a short period of time and to make the entire region rise in a struggle to produce people's consumer goods.

Party committees in relevant units are political headquarters which make efforts to materialize the leadership of the party and the leader [suryong]. The success or failure in implementing the party's policy greatly depends upon how the fighting strength and roles of the party organizations are heightened.

An important step for promoting the militant functions and role of the party organizations is that party committees--political staff offices in the pertinent units--grasp the work of implementing the party's policy and push ahead with the work as a pan-committee work. Only when the party committees turn the work of implementing the party's policy into a pan-committee work, can they carry out the party's policy successfully through their unified activities.

We could more vigorously carry out the work of implementing the party's policy on increasing the production of people's consumer goods by understanding, managing, and solving all problems arising from this work through pan-committee activities.

In order for party committee sections to turn the work of implementing the party's policy into a pan-committee work, we should encourage them to unite their strength, to cooperate with each other, and to keep step with each other. By so doing, they can correctly mobilize all capabilities of the party committees in implementing the party's policy.

We encouraged sections of the party committees to carry out their works by paying great attention to successfully implementing the party's policy on increasing the production of people's consumer goods while engaging in their own functions.

The organizational departments saw to it that they lead the party life by taking the work of promoting the vanguard role of the party members in production of people's consumer goods as a primary task while propaganda departments concentrated their propaganda and agitation activities on inspiring the party members and workers to the struggle to increase the production of people's consumer goods. We encouraged the work shops and work teams to broadly organize mutual socialist competition while stressing the organizational and political life of the members of the unions. We also paid great attention to the work of appraising the outstanding home service personnel [kanae pyonui pongsawondul].

Thanks to our efforts to encourage all party committee sections to unite their strength and keep pace with each other, the works that were organized and managed as a pan-committee operation to implement the party's policy have been thoroughly executed.

Promoting the role of the responsible functionaries of the party committees is of great significance in pushing ahead with the work of implementing the party's policy as a pan-committee work. Ensuring the unity in activities of the party committees largely depends on the role of the responsible functionaries of the committees.

In order to promote the role of the responsible functionaries of the district party committee, we gave them assignments to lead several units and encouraged them to understand the status of the production of people's consumer goods through normal guidance activities, to correct the errors in a timely manner, and to solve the problems in a substative manner, assuming the position of taking the responsibility together with the functionaries of the concerned units.

We thoroughly systematized the status of the assignments carried out by the responsible functionaries of the district party committee as a pan-committee work.

Some responsible functionaries of the district party committee merely inspected the assigned units superficially rather than substantively guiding them and simply passed the directives of the higher organizations onto the lower level. Thus, the working attitude which merely followed formalism and tactfulness still existed. Thus, the work arranged by the party committee to implement the party's policy on increasing the production of people's consumer goods had not been properly advanced.

In order to eliminate such deviation and defects, we had the responsible functionaries sum up the progress made in executing their assignments in an atmosphere of ideological struggle in weekly and monthly summation meetings of the district party committee. In this course, their sense of responsibility and roles were enhanced and the work arranged by the party committee could permeate into lower units on a timely basis. Thus, all sectors and units in the district began to actively implement the party's policy for increasing the people's consumer goods under a unified command of the party committee.

The successes attained by the district party committee in the past are still elementary and merely the beginning of the work. We should produce more goods

required by the people by more energetically carrying out the work on the basis of the successes and experience we have already gained. We should make all the stores overflow with various people's consumer goods, greeting the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and the founding of the party. Thus, we will brilliantly realize the party's intention to epochally enhance the standard of the people's cultural and material life.

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# THE SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET REGIME IS THE ARCHETYPE OF A NEOCOLONIALIST ENSLAVED REGIME

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 82-87

[Article by Pak Tong-kun]

[Text] To fabricate and utilize a colonial puppet regime is one of the characteristics of modern imperialism, and the customary technique the imperialists are using to rule their colony.

Unlike the old colonialists, the modern imperialists are ruling their colony more cunningly through their field puppets and puppet regime instead of directly ruling it. In various countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, fabricating "national governments" gathering rightist circles such as representatives of the reactionary higher echelons of the military establishment and of the tribal cliques, and flunkey traitors, and through them, the imperialists are enforcing colonial enslavement policies in these countries. In these countries "independence" and "freedom" are espoused, but in fact, colonial military fascist rule is being enforced by enslaved puppet regimes with more cunning and covert methods. Imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists are putting up front the "governments" they have fabricated and put in place as "national governments" and their running dogs as "presidents" or "prime ministers," but in fact, such "governments" are puppet regimes through and through, and their heads are no more than henchmen faithfully serving the imperialists.

In particular, the south Korean puppet regime, which has been fabricated and is being sustained by the U.S. imperialists, is becoming the archetype of a neocolonialist enslaved regime the modern imperialists fabricate.

But today the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang is raving more noisily than ever before as if the south Korean puppet regime were a self-dependent "government." The scoundrels, raving about the "election" of puppet national assemblymen and "peaceful change of government," are distorting the state of affairs as if it is the south Korean people themselves who elect the "president" and make the change of "government" and that it is they themselves who decide all policies. Such sophistries and stratagems are no more than a clumsy drama designed to disguise south Korea as an "independent country," a country where a self-dependent "government" exists.

What makes the south Korean puppet regime the archetype of a neocolonialist enslaved regime lies above all in that its successive rulers without exception have been lackeys of the U.S. imperialists and national traitors.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The government of the republic is being led by the patriotic revolutionary fighters who have from long ago been courageously fighting foreign imperialist aggressors for the sake of the liberation and independence of the fatherland, but the successive rulers of the south Korean puppet regime without exception have been and are lackeys of the Japanese and U.S. imperialists who have brought them up, and traitors who have sold out the country and the people to their masters." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 22, p 473)

When the lackeys of foreign forces, national traitors, sit astride government, that government cannot but get reduced to a puppet regime selling out the country and the people. The south Korean puppet regime consists of the out-and-out flunkey traitors whom the U.S. imperialists have brought up over a long time for the sake of their colonial rule over south Korea. Here, the genuine will of the south Korean people is not reflected in the least. To the south Korean puppet regime, the interests of the country and the people are of no concern at all, and it is an archetypal colonial puppet regime solely consisting of national traitors and flunkey traitors faithful only to their masters.

This is eloquently proved by the fact that the successive rulers of the south Korean puppet regime have all been pro-U.S. flunkey traitors without exception.

Syngman Rhee, whom the U.S. imperialists honored with the first puppet presidential hat fabricating a "unilateral government" in south Korea, the unanimous protest and denunciation of the Korean people notwithstanding, was a pro-U.S. running dog the U.S. imperialists had long groomed. This fellow, early on becoming a U.S. imperialist lackey in betrayal of the fatherland and the people, had perpetrated criminal machinations to turn our country into a U.S. imperialist colony, and was a traitor of all time unforgivable for a thousand years who, by order of the U.S. imperialists, went berserk following liberation in rationalizing the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and faithfully executing the aggression and war policies of the scoundrels.

Traitor Pak Chong-hui, too, was an ugly flunkey traitor who had become a pro-Japanese, pro-U.S. running dog, betraying the fatherland and the people. This fellow, swearing allegiance to Japan's "tenno," an implacable enemy of the Korean people, and becoming a Japanese imperialist soldier, had cruelly suppressed and massacred the revolutionaries and patriotic people who had launched into the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle, and upon defeat of the Japanese imperialists, had switched his masters and become a lackey faithful to the U.S. imperialists. Gangster Pak Chong-hui, who had seized the power of the south Korean puppet regime under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists behind the scenes, unhesitatingly perpetrated the criminal machinations to

reduce south Korea to the status of a double colony of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a thorough pro-U.S. running dog and a flunkey traitor by far surpassing prior puppets. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fellow who, early on drafted into a U.S. imperialist counterintelligence organization, has received training as a running dog, and after that, twice taken to the United States, received education at a military intelligence school, and gone berserk in brutally suppressing and massacring patriotic people who rose up in the cause of liberation and independence in faraway South Vietnam, not to mention south Korea. The heinous stamp of this fellow as a flunkey traitor, as a pro-U.S. running dog manifested itself prominently in his butcher behavior that immersed Kwangju in a sea of blood and covered Mudung Mountain with the corpses of patriots by massacring, arresting and imprisoning en masse by order of the U.S. imperialists the patriotic people who had risen up, crying for democracy and reunification.

Not only the leaders of the south Korean puppet regime but also those occupying "key positions" of the "national assembly," "administration," and "the judiciary" are all diabolical pro-U.S., flunkey traitors. South Korea's reactionary bureaucrats are all out-and-out pro-U.S. running dogs selected and trained by the U.S. imperialists. The scoundrels are from the vicious military clique or from families of landlords and enslaved capitalists, and are flunkey traitors groomed in the reactionary "American way of thinking" while studying in the United States. Precisely such fellows are occupying all the key positions of the puppet national assembly and major judicial organs, not to mention the positions of "ministers, vice ministers" of the puppet administration. The weight of such pro-U.S., flunkey traitors in the south Korean puppet regime is heavier than in any other colonial enslaved country. Commenting on such fact, even the fellow called the U.S. ambassador to south Korea has frankly said that there is no other government anywhere else that has placed U.S.-educated "specialists" in so many high-ranking positions as in south Korea.

The fact that out-and-out flunkey traitors, faithful U.S. imperialist running dogs are in "government" positions more than in any other country shows well that precisely the south Korean puppet regime is becoming the archetype of a U.S. imperialist neocolonialist enslaved regime.

The south Korean puppet regime, which is fixed up with lackeys most faithful to the U.S. imperialists, is no more than a marionettee moving according to the directive of the U.S. imperialists, and is perpetrating "governance" which solely serves the interests of the U.S. imperialists, disregarding the interests and aims of the country and the people. In consequence, the south Korean puppet regime is demonstrating its notoriety before the world as a henchman most faithful to its U.S. imperialist master and is being unanimously denounced and repudiated by the progressive peoples of the world, not to mention all of the Korean people.

What makes the south Korean puppet regime the archetype of a neocolonialist enslaved regime also lies in that all "policies" and "measures" of the south Korean puppet regime are through and through determined and executed only under the directive and supervision of the U.S. imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Again, if the government of the republic is an independent, sovereign government, south Korea's so-called 'government' is a colonialist, enslaved 'government' from beginning to end." (Ibid., p 474)

Whether the policy of a country is determined according to the will of the people of that country or by the directive and order of a foreign force is an important characeristic distinguishing an independent, sovereign government from an enslaved regime deprived of its independent stand and attitude. Truly independent is the government which, determining its internal and external policies altogether according to its people's national interests and will, maintains a sovereign line in governance. As opposed to this, the government that determines and executes its policies according to the directive and order of a foreign force is no more than a puppet regime through and through.

The south Korean puppet regime, precisely because it personifies without exception all of the attributes peculiar to a puppet regime, is becoming the archetype of a colonial puppet regime. The south Korean puppet regime, contrary to the will of the south Korean people from the beginning, has been fabricated and is being sustained at the point of the U.S. imperialist bayonet, and is moving according to the directive and order of the U.S. imperialists.

The south Korean puppet gang speaks as if all its "policies" were "debated" and "decided" by the puppet national assembly, but that is a complete falsehood.

The south Korean puppet ruling circles have no independent stand of their own to decide and execute a "policy." All the "policies" of the south Korean puppet regime are predetermined and directed by their U.S. imperialist master, and their execution is supervised and controlled by the U.S. imperialists.

All the "policies" of the south Korean puppet regime are made to appear as if decided by the puppet national assembly, but in fact, these are predetermined by the U.S. imperialists. This manifests itself intensively in that prior to the adoption by the puppet national assembly of a "constitution," "legislative bills," and "resolutions," their essential points are predetermined by the U.S. Defense Department and State Department, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Congress and imposed on the south Korean puppets as an obligation.

The overall "policy" direction and concrete, immediate "policies" which the south Korean puppet gang must implement are already defined by various kinds of "treaties" concluded between the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets or are subject to prior approval by the U.S. imperialists.

The overall "policy" direction for the south Korean puppets lies in "legitimizing" the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and sustaining their colonial rule. Whoever takes the seat of the south Korean puppet regime, he cannot go against such "policy" direction or deviate from it.

Such overall "policy" direction for the south Korean puppets was determined already when the signboard of the U.S. military government was chagned to

that of the south Korean puppet government. Fabricating the "agreement on the transfer of finances and assets" in August 1948, the U.S. imperialists made provisions for the south Korean puppets to "continue altogether to implement all the laws and regulations of the U.S. military government or the south Korean interim government currently in force." The south Korean puppets, by accepting such colonialist, enslaving "treaty" of inequality, acknowledged that their overall "policy" direction lay in maintaining the U.S. imperialist military occupation of south Korea and colonial rule.

The basic "policies" of the south Korean puppets in the political, economic, military, and cultural areas, too, are being decided by the U.S. imperialists.

What is called the basic "policy" which the south Korean puppets are implementing in the political area, is that of sustaining the colonial fascist terror rule dressed as "freedom" and "democracy" and maintaining the anticommunist confrontation "policy." The U.S. imperialists, fabricating all kinds of "treaties," have made it impossible for the south Korean puppets to get out from such such basic "policy." In this way, the evil laws put in force by the Japanese imperialist scoundrels prior to 8.15 liberation and all the fascist "laws" fabricated and put in force by the U.S. imperialists in the three years of their military government following liberation are being maintained to the present day. Again, the U.S. imperialists, every time an opportunity presents itself using the pretext of "defense of freedom and democracy," are imposing it on the puppets as an obligation to maintain the vicious colonialist fascist terror rule in south Korea.

The basic economic "policy" direction pursued by the south Korean puppets is also being decided by the U.S. imperialists.

At present the south Korean puppet gang is raving that they are striving to establish a "system of a free economy" internally and move over to an "open-ddor system" externally, and pursue a "sustained economic growth." The scoundrels' such basic economic "policy" directions are all being determined by the U.S. imperialists. Especially in "agreements" of inequality such as the "treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation" and "agreements on economic and technological aid" concluded with the south Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists set the economic "policy" directions which the south Korean puppets must actually pursue. It is in accordance with the obligation imposed on them by such "agreements" that the south Korean puppet have defined the economic sections of the puppet constitution and are taking the relevant "economic legislative" measures.

The basic "policy" the south Korean puppets are pursuing in the military area lies in composing and maintaining the south Korean puppet armed forces as colonial mercenary armed forces to suit the aggression and war strategies of the U.S. imperialists and constantly strengthening them. Through various kinds of "agreements" such as the "temporary administrative agreement on military affairs and public security for implementation in the transitional period," "Taejon Agreement [?agreement concerning war]" and "treaty of mutual defense" concluded with the south Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists already put in place detailed provisions such as the number of divisions and size of

troops, the composition of branches of the army and standards of equipment which the south Korean puppets must maintain, and the transfer of the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army to the commanding officer of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops. In accordance with such provisions, the south Korean puppets, unable to exercise any right in the military area too, are moving solely under the directive of the U.S. imperialists.

The same thing can be found in the south Korean puppet gang's cultural "policy," especially in the so-called "territorial unification policy." Through various aggressive "documents" such as the "treaty of mutual defense" concluded with the south Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists are making the south Korean puppets pursue "northward advance," "vanquishing Communism," and are making it impossible for them to decide any independent "territorial unification policy" of their own without the order of the U.S. imperialists.

The arrangements in place are such that the south Korean puppet gang can decide "policy" proposals to deal with pending questions in each period only after receiving the U.S. imperialist approval of each and every one of them.

Various kinds of "treaties" and "agreements" of inequality concluded between the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets, and "joint statements" released by the scoundrels, from 8.15 liberation to the present, are all of them what has turned the U.S. imperialist interests and demands into a "policy" aimed at realizing their colonialist rule in south Korea, and pervading them are thoroughly enslaving, humiliating contents.

Thus all policies in south Korea are not what has been decided independently to suit the will and interests of the people, but what has been predetermined by the U.S. imperialists mainly in "treaty" form, and are being concretized, beautified and embellished through the puppet national assembly. The south Korean puppet regime which has no real power of any kind over political, economic, and military affairs, is becoming a most feeble, anti-people neocolonialist enslaved regime.

In south Korea, not only policy decision but also its execution are being supervised, controlled, and stage-managed altogeher by the U.S. imperialists.

The south Korean puppets are raving as if their policies of flunkey treason against the country were being executed by the activity of the puppet administrative organs. But all the administrative activities of the south Korean puppets are in fact being conducted amid the strict surveillance and control of the U.S. imperialists on a daily routine basis. Here, what is performing the most important role are the U.S. imperialist field ruling organizations established in south Korea. Under the names of overseas diplomatic missions the U.S. imperialists have in place in south Korea various kinds of field ruling organizations such as "embassy," "agency for international development," and "agency for international exchanges."

Through such field ruling organizations the U.S. imperialists are supervising and controlling on a daily routine basis the political, economic, military, and cultural activities conducted by the south Korean puppets, and are

stage-managing them so that the activities may be conducted most "effectively" to suit the spirit of their order and the fluid situation.

Here, what is particularly worthy of attention is the fact that the commanding officer of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops in south Korea, who is the field ruler dispatched by the U.S. imperialists and a virtual colonial governor-general, is exercising unlimited authority over the south Korean puppets. This fellow, meeting the leaders of the south Korean puppet gang at any time, can give, as he pleases, "counsel," "advice," "evaluation," and "criticism." Again, the fellow called the U.S. ambassador to south Korea is intensifying control so that everything of the south Korean people from their political life to private life may be conducted to suit the will and interests of the U.S. imperialists.

The "policy" execution by the south Korean puppets is also being stage-managed by the pressure the U.S. imperialists bring to bear on it by various means.

What is being utilized as a particularly important means in stage-managing the "policy" of the south Korean puppets is "aid" of various kinds. Through so-called "aid" the U.S. imperialists manipulate the flow of the political situation, adjust the direction and speed of "economic development," scheme for the militarization of the economy and military buildup, and influence cultural and public health policies. The fact that the U.S. imperialists, making the south Korean puppets dispatch two combat divisions of the puppet army to South Vietnam in May 1965 in exchange for providing a "development loan" of $150 million, caused south Korean youths to die in vain in a foreign land; the fact that they made the south Korean puppets step up the militarization of the south Korean economy and modernization of the puppet army under the pretext to "improve" the loan conditions for the "military purchase loan"--these facts show well that the "aid" to south Korea is an important means of aggression and plunder and at the same time, is being utilized as one of the means to stage-manage the policy execution by the puppets.

The U.S. imperialists, also by a shameless means of violence, are manipulating the "policy" exeuction by the south Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists, putting aside even the puppet regime particularly when their colonial ruling system is confronted with a grave crisis, openly make a direct military threat to the south Korean people or perpetrate covert political maneuvering.

Using their aggressive troops every time their colonial ruling system in south Korea is shaken by a crisis, the U.S. imperialists have suppressed at the point of the bayonet the masses of people demanding sovereignty and democracy, on the one hand, and have also made a military threat, concentrating enormous aggressive armed forces in south Korea and vicinity. Moreover, when the head of the south Korean puppet gang has become no longer useful, the scoundrels have even played the game unhesitatingly to replace him with a new running dog.

The "Plan for Operation Ever Ready," a plot covertly pushed by so-called "UN Command" in 1952 to remove Syngman Rhee; the "5.16 military coup d'etat"

staged by the lackeys of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency under its manipulation behind the scenes and the murder of Pak Chong-hui in 1979; the "12.12 coup d'etat for military purge" staged under the stage-manging of Walker, then commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops occupying south Korea and the "5.17 Uprising"--these show vividly how shameless, how cunning are the blatant military intervention machinations and political strategems perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists.

Thus in south Korea the whole process of "policy" decision and its execution is taking place altogether under the direct intervention of the U.S. imperialists.

No other place can be found in the world where the U.S. imperialists, fabricating and putting in place a pro-U.S. puppet regime and stage-managing policy decisions in all the political, economic, military, and cultural areas and supervising and controlling their execution, sustain their colonialist rule as in south Korea.

All facts positively prove that south Korea's actual ruler with real powers is none other than the U.S. imperialists. And they clearly show that what is known as the south Korean puppet regime is but no more than a scarecrow regime without any authority whatever, a camouflage designed to "rationalize" the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and conceal their neocolonialist rule, and at the same time, a tool faithfully serving the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression.

Under conditions that the U.S. imperialists, occupying south Korea, fabricate "government" and continue to "change government" as they please, the enslaved character, the character of treason against the country and the people of the south Korean puppet regime can never change.

On account of the "policies" of treason against the country and the people enforced by the south Korean puppet gang under the manipulation of the U.S imperialists for the past 40 years, south Korea has been completely reduced to the status of a U.S. imperialist colony.

South Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation has been transformed into a zone of human rights violation without parallel in history where even the traces of elementary freedom and democracy cannot be found, into a zone of chronic famine with a ceaselessly deepening economic crisis, into a "kingdom of debts" groaning under heavy foreign debts. In south Korea, with wholesome national culture obliterated, the utterly corrupt American way of life and Japanese way of life are carrying the day, and wrongdoings and crimes of all kinds are becoming increasingly rampant with each passing day. Thus south Korea is being turned into a living hell.

All the misfortunes and sufferings the south Korean people are experiencing today have been created altogether by the vicious neocolonialist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Precisely this being so, among the south Korean people is being launched more dynamically with each passing day the struggle to put an end to the

neocolonialist domination of the U.S. imperialists, overturn the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, and realize the independent-ization and democratization of south Korean society. Last year, the south Korean people of all strata such as the youth and students, and workers resolutely fought against the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang's harsh oppression of Fascism and policies of dependence on foreign forces. The struggle launched by the south Korean people of all strata, only to quote the facts that came to light so far as of the end of November last, reached more than 700 cases and the number of people participating in them, as many as 360,000. Compared to the previous year, this means the number of struggle cases increased more than twofold, the number of participants more than fourfold. Into this year the struggle of the south Korean people is being strengthened even more. In nearly all of the struggle they put forward anti-"government" slogans and present high demands such as the right to a living and democratic freedom, the democratization of society and establishment of the independent stand and attitude. By the daily strengthening vigorous struggle of the south Korean people the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over south Korea is being extremely shaken, and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang is being sucked deeper into inextricable predicament.

There is no precedent in history that a gang of treason against the country and the people depending on foreign aggressors for its life has sustained its rule for long. It is a truth history positively proves that lackeys of the imperialists go to ruin sooner or later by the struggle of the masses of people aiming for the independent standand attitude.

The neocolonialist domination in south Korea of the U.S. imperialists who are forcing all kinds of misfortune and suffering on the Korean people and the anti-people military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang shall inevitably be liquidated by the struggle of the south Korean people.

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THE DAILY WORSENING BUDGET CRISIS OF IMPERIALIST COUNTRIES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 88-92

[Article by Hwang Han-uk]

[Text] Today the capitalist world is going through the worst economic cris in history.

What occupies a special place in the overall economic crisis shaking the capitalist world to its foundations is the budget crisis of imperialist countries.

The budget crisis, intertwined with other forms of economic crisis such as inflation, stagnation of production, mass unemployment, frequent surplus production panics, fuel and motive power crises which exert adverse effects on one another, is further intensifying the overall crisis of the capitalist world. The budget crisis of imperialist countries is a "cancer" growing on the economies of these countries, and at present this is presenting itself as a factor producing grave economic aftereffects, as an acute sociopolitical question.

The reactionary ruling circles of imperialist countries such as the U.S. imperialists are wrapped up in unprecedented unease and fear on account of the budget crisis, and are resorting to all kinds of desperate machinations in order to free themselves from the crisis by hook or by crook.

But the budget crisis of imperialist countries, instead of showing prospects for its dissolution any time soon, is deepening and expanding even more with each passing day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"So-called state budgets of capitalist countries such as the United States or Britain are, in fact, anti-people budgets designed to oppress the masses of people and invade other countries." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, p 128)

A capitalist state budget procures and insures the cash funds necessary for maintaining the class-oriented domination of the capitalist class and

performing the state's oppressive and aggressive internal and external functions.

The budget crisis of capitalist society stems from budgetary appropriations recklessly made in order to perform such reactionary functions of a bourgeois state, and manifests itself intensively in the growth of budget deficit and state debt, in the reckless floating of state bonds. It is the law that the more the imperialist reactionaries on the brink of ruin intensify harsh oppression and aggression machinations, the more the capitalist state budget will become unbalanced and the more the state budget crisis deepens with each passing day.

The state budget crisis of imperialist countries is today taking on a most acute form more than ever before.

The imperialist countries such as the U.S. imperialist's not only are incurring enormous budget deficits without exception, but are creating enormous state debts as the deficits grow every year.

The U.S. imperialist budget deficits and state debts are becoming representative ones in the capitalist world. The U.S. imperialists incurred a government budget deficit of $200 billion for 1984 alone, and the cumulative total of government debts up to now reaches no less than $1.59 trillion. The payment of interest on such cumulative total of debts alone amounts to $111 billion annually. The amount of state debts of the Japanese government is also very enormous, and already in 1979 the amount of interest on the state debts exceeded 10.6 percent of "ordinary budget," and the state bonds floated in 1984 to make up for the budget deficit amounted to more than 12 trillion yen. In the case of state budgets of capitalist countries in Western Europe, too, which have been making frantic efforts in recent years on account of the continuing economic crisis, expenditures far exceed revenues, thus remaining perennially in an unbalanced state.

Thus the budget deficits of imperialist countries are enormous, and the payment of interest on state debts not only accounts for a large share of budget expenditure, but also the amount is now reaching an astronomical figure.

The state budget crisis of imperialist countries has its more serious nature in that it has become impossible to cope with it by whatever methods.

The reactionary ruling circles of imperialist countries such as the U.S. imperialists, each raving about "balanced budget," are taking measures to "cope" with it, but all of them without exception are unable to avoid failure.

The Reagan Administration had long ago put forward the so-called "budget balancing plan" for balancing the budget and showing a budget surplus by 1984, but the plan had ultimately ended up in failure, for it was an absurd plan. Britain's Thatcher regime, too, from its first days blabbered that it would balance the revenue and expenditure of the state budget, but it was no more than a delusion. And the Japanese government, presenting "balanced budget" as an important policy goal, resorted to all kinds of

maneuvering in an attempt to balance the budget, extensively reducing budget appropriations to local administrative organs, only to end up in failure to realize their intentions.

Thus nearly all the imperialist countries have failed to realize "balanced budget"; on the contrary, their budget deficits have increased even more in recent years.

The imperialists are by now in a situation that they cannot even speak of a balanced budget, let alone a budget surplus; and they have come to the point of even blabbering that at the most, reducing the size of the budget deficit is precisely becoming the basics in achieving a "balanced budget."

Vividly besepaking this is the fact that Reagan, discarding his deceptive "budget balancing plan" of bygone days for moving over to a budget surplus, has been raving recently that he will restrain the U.S. Administration's budget deficit to the annual level of $100 billion by 1988.

Thus the state budget crisis of imperialist countries takes on the character of chronic malaise continuing perennially regardless of any kind of boom whatever, and is even deepening and expanding onto such a serious stage where no "coping measures" can resolve it. If the creditors consisting of banks, insurance companies, joint-stock companies, and individuals should come out to demand that the governments of imperialist countries repay the debts, doubting their paying abilities, it is evident that the budgets of these countries will go completely bankrupt and a cataclysmic situation will be created in the capitalist economy.

The budget crisis the imperialist countries are going through now is no accident by any means.

The state budget crisis in the imperialist countries is above all related to the fact that their reactionary ruling class, clinging to machinations for adventurous aggression and another war, are recklessly making enormous budget appropriations for military buildup.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The imperialists are always bent on scoring a breakthrough in the economic crisis by the method of unleashing a war of aggression. Historical experience positively proves this." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 151)

To scheme to find their way out in a war of aggression every time they go through a serious politicoeconomic crisis is the incorrigible habit and customary technique of the imperialists. The imperialists, today as in bygone days, are going berserk in preparing for another adventurous world war, a nuclear war, in an attempt to get out from under the economic crisis. In particular, the U.S. imperialists, the head of imperialism, in an attempt to realize their ugly ambition for world hegemony, are not only themselves making enormous military expenditures every year, but are making their junior allies and puppets squander a lot of funds in military buildup. Thus in these

countries, the rate of increase in military expenditures is far higher than the annual rate of economic growth, and military expenditures account for the biggest share in their state budgets.

In the United States, in recent years as against the annual average of 2-3 percent growth of national income, the rate of increase of military expenditure has reached 17 percent, and for fiscal 1986, the military expenditure will amount to no less than $300 billion or equivalent to 29.3 percent of the total national budget. In spite of the predicament caused by a serious economic crisis, the military expenditures of capitalist countries in Western Europe such as West Germany are increasing year after year, and Japan's military expenditure is growing at an accelerating pace.

Thus the difference between the ratio of increased military expenditures and the ratio of increased budget revenues in the imperialist countries is growing bigger every day, and the more their military expenditures grow, the more their state budget crisis becomes serious.

The budget crisis in the imperialist countries is also related to the fact that in an attempt to sustain their ruling system which is being shaken by an intense politicoeconomic crisis, the reactionary ruling circles are squandering enormous state budget appropriations in frenziedly expanding the state bureaucratic machine and apparatus for harsh oppression.

The state budgets of imperialist countries are becoming the material basis for the performance of government's domestic functions perpetrating political oppression and economic exploitation of the masses of working people. Because of the reactionary character of an imperialist state, the bureaucratic machine and apparatus for harsh oppression of every capitalist country are enormous in scope, and their upkeep accounts for a big item in its budget appropriations. The more the politicoeconomic crisis in these countries deepens and the more the system for the domination of capital is shaken, the more the bureaucratic machine for harsh oppression expands ceaselessly and the more their upkeep increases.

Today the imperialist reactionaries, in predicament as they are, are making budget appropriations bigger than ever before for expanding and strengthening all kinds of apparatus for harsh oppression such as the police, military police, prisons, and special intelligence organs.

Constituting a representative case of this is the fact that in 1984 the U.S. imperialists paid out large sums of money for expanding and strengthening existing apparatuses for harsh oppression such as the police, military police, prisons, and special intelligence organs such as the Central Intelligence Agency, on the one hand, and spent a enormous amount of money for building new concentration camps called "(?Rex) 84," each capable of holding tens of thousands of people arrested as so-called "suspicious Americans."

Such reckless machinations being perpetrated by the imperialist reactionaries are becoming an important factor creating their state budget crisis.

The enormous budget appropriation funds being paid out by the imperialist countries to breathe life into their economies writhing in inflation and stagnation and insure high profits for monopoly corporations are one of the important factors creating and internsifying their budget crisis.

The funds paid out for the economic intervention and "adjusting" functions of the reactionary ruling circles launched with a view to insuring capitalist reproduction and providing high profits for monopoly corporations account for a large share in the budget appropriations. The imperialist states especially in the period of an economic crisis further strengthen budget appropriations in order to directly support monopoly enterprises and continue to insure high profits for them.

Today when the overall crisis of capitalism is deepening further, government budget appropriations for economic intervention and "adjusting" functions are expanding unprecedentedly in the imperialist countries.

Enormous state budget appropriations are being paid out in diverse forms such as the support for monopoly capital's overseas penetration, expansion of statewide procurements, credits offered to monopoly corporations at low rates of interest, increased payments of "subsidy" to enterprises on the brnik of bankruptcy, and expansion of public works.

Such budget appropriations paid out in the imperialist countries, failing to breathe "life" into their economies relative to the boundless greed of monopoly capital, are rather bringing the result of daily aggravating their state budget crisis.

On account of the budget crisis worsening day by day, the imperialist reactionary ruling circles are each crying in distress, and are resorting to all kinds of desperate machinations in an attempt to find their way out of it.

But it is no more than an absurd delusion that the imperialists should try to get out from under their serious budget crisis. Plunder by taxes and floating of state bonds, the major sources of budgetary revenues of the imperialist countries, are taking on an extremely limited nature on account of the utter impoverishment of the working masses. And also running into a great obstacle are the machinations to reinvigorate the economy through statewide budgetary support for monopoly corporations and ultimately to enhance the sources of budgetary revenues. Under conditions that enterprises are cutting back on their operations on account of the economic crisis, the monopoly capitalists, hesitating to make new capital investments, are using their available funds either for speculation in real estate, gold, and securities, or for overseas investment. Under such circumstances, no matter how much the imperialist countries strengthen their budgetary support for monopoly corporations and their economic "adjusting" functions, they cannot turn their stagnant economies favorable nor can they ever increase their budgetary revenues.

Under the circumstances that in the imperialist countries, as opposed to their extensively increasing budgetary expenditures, their budgetary revenue

sources are conversely shrinking, no matter what kind of machinations the imperialist reactionary ruling circles may resort to, they will not be able to escape failure.

The state budget crisis the imperialist countries are going through now, going beyond the bounds of a simple economic character such as a mere shortfall in budgetary funds, is even developing into a serious sociopolitical crisis which reflects the bankruptcy of the reactionary internal and external functions of an imperialist state.

Today in the imperialist countries, serious sociopolitical, economic aftereffects are being created on account of the budget crisis.

This manifests itself in that in all imperialist countries, first of all on account of the budget crisis becoming chronic and daily worsening, the contradictions in terms of social classes and government crisis are being intensified unprecedentedly and a state of social unrest is being created.

The intensifying budget crisis in imperialist countries ineviatably gives rise to intensified exploitation of the working masses and utter worsening of their living conditions.

The imperialists, as their budget crisis deepens, increase the tax burden of working people all the more and force them to save and buy public bonds, on the one hand, and extensively cut back on budgetary expenditures directly relating to the life of the working masses, such as the already insignificant sociocultural expenditure and public health expenditure, social security expenditure and housing construction expenditure, and educational expenditure. As a result, the phenomenon of "the rich get richer, the poor get poorer" is given a further impetus in the imperialist countries.

The phenomenon of "the rich get richer, the poor get poorer" in the United States is becoming its archetype in the capitalist world. Because the bellicose Reagan Administration is making an enormous military expenditure, monopoly corporations in the munitions industry flourish daily, but the living conditions of the masses of working people are in dire straits on account of heavy taxes and inflation, falling value of real wage and mass unemployment. Not only in the United States, but in other imperialist countries as well, with the living conditions of the working masses extremely worsening, contradictions in terms of social classes, in political terms, are being aggravated unprecedentedly.

At present in the imperialist countries, the anti-government, revolutionary advance of the broad strata such as working people is being strengthened unprecedentedly, and this, because it combines with the economic struggle for the right to a living, the political struggle opposing the reckless policies of the reactionary ruling circles for another war and military buildup, and the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle, is making the imperialists wrapped up in fear and unease.

Within the imperialist reactionary ruling circles frightened by the revolutonary advance of the masses of working people, internal contradictions are being

aggravated on account of a split of opinion relative to the overall economic crisis such as the budget crisis, and moreover, no small number of countries are writhing in a government crisis.

All facts bespeak well how serious a question the budget crisis of imperialist countries is becoming and how greatly it is creating sociopolitical after-effects.

The budget crisis which is becoming acute in the imperialist countries, not only is bringing sociopolitical aftereffects, but is further intensifying the economic crisis as well.

An imperialist country's economic intervention and "adjustment" by its state budget constitutes an important condition for insuring modern capitalist reproduction. An imperialist country, utilizing budgetary leverages, exerts stimulus and intervention on the process of reproduction and cycle of boom.

But under conditions that the economic crisis is worsening day by day on account of drastically declining production, mass unemployment, and intensifying inflation, no state intervention through budgetary leverages can save the stagnant state of the capitalist economy. To expand budgetary expenditures to cope with shrinking production and economic stagnation will rather be further deepening the budget crisis itself. The state bonds recklessly floated by an imperialist state in order to make up for the growing budget deficits are giving a further impetus to inflation, and are making it impossible for any anti-inflationary measure by the imperialists to show any efficacy at all. In the period alone since Reagan wore the presidential hat for the first time, prices in the United States rose more than 25 percent on average, and Israel's rate of inflation reached 1,200 percent last year, setting a world record.

At present such inflation sweeping the capitalist world, combined with recession, is inflicting unprecedented cataclysmic aftereffects on the overall process of reproduction. This manifests itself clearly in that it is creating untold chaos and disorder in the values and interrelations not only of human resources and material resources allocated to different economic branches but also of all kinds of production capital, commodity capital, and cash capital.

The budget crisis which is becoming acute in the imperialist countries, causing the rates of interest to skyrocket, is also exerting a cataclysmic influence on the accumulation of capital by monopoly corporations.

The level of the rates of interest charged by banks under capitalism has important significance in the accumulation of capital by monopoly corporations. As their profits shrink when the rates of interest charged by banks are high, monopoly corporations do not readily make capital investments.

At present in the imperialist countries, the state bonds recklessly floated to make up for their budget deficits are making the rates of interest rise, further intensifying the economic crisis even more.

Reagan's policy of high interest rates and the rise in the value of the dollar, creating difficulties in the procurement of funds in the United States, are bankrupting many enterprises, and blunting the international competitive edge of U.S. goods, are drastically increasing foreign trade deficits.

The budget crisis in the imperialist countries is also intensifying the monetary crisis.

All things bespeak the fact that the state budget crisis the imperialist countries are going through today is paralyzing the functions of the reactionary ruling machine and is shaking the reactionary capitalist economic system to its foundations.

Modern imperialism, betraying as it does all of its corruption and weakness, is an anti-people social system, and its fall is inevitable.

Modern imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism is trembling from unease and fear in the face of ruin, and is deperately trying to prolong its fate of fall, if only a little.

The imperialists, however desperate machinations they may resort to, will not escape the fate of ruin, and will inevitably be destroyed by the vigorous struggle of the progressive peoples of the world.

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THE RECKLESS 'STAR WARS' MACHINATIONS OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 93-96

[Article by Pak In-hyok]

[Text] Today the U.S. imperialists, ceaselessly intensifying their machinations for another world war, a nuclear war, are gravely threatening the peace and security of the world.

The U.S. imperialists, who have come to find themselves in an ever more inextricable crisis both internally and externally in recent years, have proclaimed the "Star Wars" plan based on a stratagem they have been contriving from long ago, and are coming out to take an extremely adventurous action to hasten ther realization.

Warmonger Reagan is shamelessly blabbering that the "Star Wars" plan is simply a "research plan" for realizing their "strategic defense initiative," but this is no more than a sophistry designed to conceal the intrinsic nature of their criminal nuclear war machinations and deceive world opinion and people.

The "Star Wars" plan the U.S. imperialists are pushing at present is a thoroughly aggressvie war plan, not a plan still in the process of pure "research" or a plan for establishing some "defense system" in space.

For the U.S. imperialists, what they call "defense" is one that precisely presupposes aggression. From this, the U.S. imperialists are establishing zones of their "vital interests" everywhere in the world, moving the U.S. "defense line" to places farthest possible from the continental United States across the oceans and continents. And intensively deploying their aggressive armed forces in such zones, they provoke a war of aggression and then depict it as "legitimate self-defense" for "security." It is the "Star Wars" plan, which is Reagan's "space defense plan" that has extended the U.S. "defense line" even to space precisely by such brigandish logic.

The "Star Wars" plan the U.S. imperialist warmongers are scheming, because of its aggressive character and dangerous nature, and because of the cataclysmic influence and aftereffects it will bring about, is causing a deep concern of the world people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists, with a view to realizing their nefarious scheme of world hegemony, are maneuvering to unleash a thermonuclear war and drive mankind into the holocaust of a horrible war." (Book "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," p 36)

To realize their nefarious scheme of world hegemony, unleashing another world war, nuclear war, is the strategic line the U.S. imperialists are pursuing in the present period. The U.S. imperialists, frenziedly stepping up military buildup and arms race in accordance with this aggressive, adventurous line, are strengthening their nuclear war preparations more than ever before.

The Reagan Administration, the most bellicose of successive U.S. administrations, is going berserk in nuclear arms buildup more than any of its predecessors out of its desires to hold "nuclear superiority" by hook or by crook in pursuing its global strategy based on a "policy of strength," and relying on it, to establish worldwide "sphere of domination."

The "Star Wars" plan is a direct product of precisely such U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war, and an expansion of their nuclear war provocation machinations to a more adventurous stage.

The "Star Wars" plan the U.S. imperialists are pushing is essentially one that is designed, by transforming space into a nuclear war vase, to maintain their "nuclear superiority" and for the United States alone, without suffering nuclear retailiation, to mount preemptive strikes against any point and target they choose in space including the earth.

According to the data released by the U.S. imperialists, what constitutes the pivot in the "Star Wars" plan is that of establishing an "anti-satellite defense system" based in space, and its basic contents are said to equip military space satellite stations with guided energy weapons to be developed for the first time, such as laser beams and pitmukkum (?particle beams), and using them to attack nuclear missiles. And in addition, it is said that a comprehensive "strategic defense system" will be completed which will include ground-launched anti-satellite missiles and air-launched anti-satellite missiles.

The U.S. imperialists, by completing such "space shield," are dreaming to seize the "sword" capable of mounting preemptive attacks against progressive countries such as socialist countries and through it, to handily realize their nefarious scheme of world hegemony.

Into recent years the U.S. imperialists are openly hastening their "Star Wars" plan. Warmonger Reagan, establishing what was called "space command" in September 1982, made arrangements to go forward to establish an operational command system at the same time, and proclaimed the "Star Wars" plan in March 1983. At present the U.S. imperialist warmongers have decided to

put no less than $26 billion by the end of 1999 into pushing the "Star Wars" plan, and are stepping up the development of ray weapons and the construction of military installations such as space air stations to launch military satellites for deployment of such weapons, and a joint space operations center.

The "Star Wars" plan the U.S. imperialist warmongers are pushing is pregnant with a great danger to inflict incalculably grave aftereffects on mankind.

If the U.S. imperialist space militarization machinations are realized, above all mankind will be faced with a perpetual threat of war, a threat of weapons of mass slaughter. If the U.S. imperialist strategic nuclear weapons are deployed in space, the nuclear weapons which the U.S. imperialists have been accumulating ceaselessly and space weapons will together have an incomparably great destructive power, which will come to threaten mankind constantly. Under conditions that the U.S. imperialists, turning space into a war base precisely with such means of mass slaughter, are bent on achieving their objectives of aggression, the danger of another world war, nuclear war, comes to grow even bigger.

In particular, the adventurous plan of the U.S. imperialists for space militarization, because it will encompass not simly a space war but also all of land, air, and sea, is making the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war grow even bigger.

The U.S. impeialist "Star Wars" machinations also constitute a new element infinitely expanding the armed race.

The U.S. imperialists, with a view to completing a "missile defense system" based in space, are reckoning an outlay estimated at $800 billion in the next 20 years. This estimate will be growing even higher in the future under conditions that the U.S. munitions monopoly corporations, which are backing up the U.S. administration, will be competing with each other to satisfy their money-making greed.

If the United States develops space weapons and comes to deploy them in space, other countries will not sit idly by, and for their own security, will have no alternative but to take the necessary countermeasures. Should this come to pass, the arms race will expand to space, and will come to be fiercely launched, taking on the character of an ever more growing scope.

The U.S. imperialist "Star Wars" machinations are also creating a great obstacle to taking international measures in the present period to reduce armaments, remove the danger of war, and defend peace. The U.S. imperialists, unable to withstand the pressure of the peace-loving peoples of the world, are talking about "peace" and "arms reduction," but in reality, are perpetrating machinations for arms buildup behind the scenes. Constituting an actual example of this is the fact that recently, the U.S. imperialists even as sitting at the table of new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons and space weaponry, are persistently pushing their plans behind the scenes for additional production of "MX" missiles and space militarization. Such U.S. imperialist machinations not only create an artificial obstacle to the arms reduction talks,

but constitute a criminal maneuvering which threatens the peace and security of the world and makes the international situation extremely tense.

The U.S. imperialist "Star Wars" plan, because it is thus increasing the danger of a nuclear war and nuclear arms race by stages and aggravating the state of tension and because it is capable of inflicting the hoocaust of war on mankind, is causing a great anxiety among the world people and is receiving their strong ptest and denunciation.

The anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement upsurging on a worldwide basis is expanding and developing into a more powerful anti-U.S., anti-war peace protection struggle in the face of the reckless space war machinations of the U.S. imperialists. All the peace-loving peoples of the world such as the peoples of socialist countries and Third World nations are unanimously coming out to protest the criminal space militarization machinations, nuclear war machinations of the U.S. imperialists. Again, the protest movement is being launched very fiercely among the peoples of various capitalist countries such as Western European countries where U.S. imperialist nuclear weapons are deployed, and the Japanese people who became the first victim of U.S. imperialist atomic bombs. The ground swell of opposition to the "Star Wars" plan is also growing day by day among the broad political and social circles in the United States.

For the U.S. imperialist space militarization machinations facing a worldwide protest and denunciation, government leaders of the Western world are finding themselves in a very uneasy situation. The government leaders of Western European countries, expressing concern for the aftereffects that will be inflicted on the security of Western Europe by the reckless U.S. imperialist plan, are in a "position" that they cannot help taking a "discreet attitude."

The U.S. imperialists, enlisting into their "strategic defense initiative" countries such as the NATO member nations, and Japan, Australia, and even the south Korean puppets, are persistently maneuvering to "internationalize" this plan, but it has become impossible to achieve their intentions handily.

The U.S. ruling circles, presenting their "Star Wars" plan as if it would be guaranteeing the "security" of not only the United States but its "allies" as well, are forcing their client countries to "cooperate" in the realization of the plan and participate in "joint research." But Western countries such as the NATO member nations, remembering the shock they received in bygone days, deprived of their national independent stand chained to the nuclear strategic system where the United States held the "trigger" in its hand, and out of fear of an unfortunate fate to get dragged into a new space nuclear war plan and fall ever deeper into the abyss as U.S. "nuclear hostage," are very apprehensive, and are unable to conduct themselves lightly.

France has opposed the U.S. plan from the beginning, and Britain and West Germany, even as expressing support, are lately writhing in wavering and anxiety. The Japanese prime minister, although he expressed an "understanding" of the U.S. plan for space militarization when he visited the United States at the beginning of this year, is in such a position that

he cannot dare make a decision on particpating in "joint research" with the United States in the face of the resistance of Japan's inner ruling circles and broad social circles.

All situations show that today's realities are altogether different from the time when the U.S. imperialists, in presenting the "Marshall Plan" in 1947 immediately following the end of the Second World War, used as bait the dollars they had raked in in the war, and handily dragged Western European countries into the NATO.

Hidden in the effort of the U.S. imperialists to enlist their "allies" in the "Star Wars" plan is the scheme to shift to their allies part of the burden of an enormous fund they can never undertake all by themselves under the present budgetary conditions. But not one of the countries in the Western world has either the economic stability to cheerfully accept the U.S. demand or the strength to make such a decision.

The "Star Wars" plan the U.S. ruling circles are desperately bent on pushing will inevitably be deepening the U.S. politicoeconomic crisis one notch higher, and will be making the U.S. impeiralist warmongers fall ever deeper into inextricable predicament.

On account of warmonger Reagan's reckless nuclear arms buildup and machinations for war provocation preparations, the United States is today going through an unprecedentedly intense economic crisis. Production stagnation and export slump caused the U.S. foreign trade deficit for 1984 to exceed $122 billion, the highest ever in history, and made it unavoidable to compile fiscal 1986 budget showing such an enormous deficit as $180 billion. Nevertheless, Reagan has allocated the enormous amount of more than $300 billion for national defense expenditure.

Add to this the enormous expenses necessary for pushing the "Star Wars" plan in the future, and the people's tax burden will increase, unemployment and impoverishment will grow dramatically, and the U.S. economy, no longer sustainable, will fall into a cataclysmic pit.

Reflecting such difficulty the U.S. imperialists face, a voice of criticism is rising even from the U.S. inner ruling circles that Reagan's "Star Wars" plan will "bring ruinous military, political aftereffects to the United States."

It is also no accident that at present in the United States, the theory of "nuclear glacier zone" is emerging in the discussion of the aftereffects of nuclear war. Certain U.S. scholars arguing in favor of this theory insist that nuclear war will create a "nuclear glacier zone" that kills all forms of life on earch, as the resulting tremendous fire and destruction will whip up dust clouds which will even shield the sun and cool its heat. And arguing that it is "suicidal" to use nuclear weapons for military purposes in any shape or form, they are coming out to oppose it.

The U.S. imperialist warmongers, by frenziedly perpetrating machinations for nuclear war preparations, are also becoming ever more isolated

internationally. Last year at the 39th UN General Assembly, a resolution appealing for emergency measures to oppose the U.S. imperialist space militarization machinations and prevent arms race in space was adopted with the support of 150 member states.

The U.S. imperialists must give up forthwith their criminal machinations to militarize space and provoke nuclear war.

If the U.S. imperialists, going against the flow of the general trend, go forward to push their reckless space militarization plan to the end, they will only further deepen the political, economic, and military crises in which they find themselves, and hasten their own destruction in the end.

The progressive peoples of the world, not overlooking the frenzied nuclear war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialists, are heightening their vigilance against them. The more desperately the U.S. imperialists try, the more dynamically the anti-U.S., anti-war peace protection struggle will arise on a worldwide basis, and this struggle will come to deal telling blows to the warmongers.

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